



"Committed to the protection and promotion of public health."

Gallatin City-County Health Department

Community Data Report

Foreword-----	3
Introduction to Gallatin County -----	4
Demographics	
Population by age and gender-----	5
Population, percent by age -----	5
Population by race/ethnicity-----	6
Population growth, 1990-2003-----	6
Population by place of residence, 1990 and 2002 -----	7
Percent of population growth by place of residence, 1990-2002 -----	7
Education	
Education of Adults -----	8
High School Enrollments and Dropouts -----	8
Students receiving free & reduced price meals, by school -----	9
Percent of students receiving free & reduced price meals, total -----	10
Socioeconomics	
Major employers in Gallatin County -----	11
Per capita personal income -----	12
Median household income-----	12
Median Income by family type -----	13
Unemployment rate -----	13
Poverty level, percent of population -----	14
Poverty level by age group and place -----	14
Poverty level by family type -----	15
Families achieving independence in Montana (FAIM)--Gallatin County---	16
Medical assistance program -----	16
Food stamp assistance -----	17
Low income energy assistance-----	17
Food Bank program -----	18
Home sale price, Bozeman -----	18
Average home price, Montana major cities -----	19
Supply of affordable housing -----	19
Child protective service investigations -----	20
Motor vehicle crashes involving alcohol -----	20
Alcohol and drug-related crash trends -----	21
Admissions into Drug & Alcohol Services, Gallatin County -----	21
Adults in alcohol and other drug treatment -----	22
Environmental Health	
Septic system permits -----	23
Subdivision plan reviews -----	23
Food establishment inspections-----	24
Temporary event food vendor inspections -----	24

DPHHS plan reviews -----	24
Public accommodations inspections -----	25
Trailer court inspections -----	25
Day care inspections -----	25
Food-borne illness complaints -----	26
Animal-bite complaints -----	26
Perceived changes in living conditions as affected by air & water quality -	26
Health	
Health Care	
Percent of population with health care costs covered by the government---	27
Perceived changes in living conditions as affected by health care -----	27
Maternal-Child	
Fertility rates -----	28
Teen fertility rates -----	28
Teen pregnancy rates-----	29
Low birth weight infants-----	29
Live births out of wedlock -----	30
Out-of-Hospital live births -----	30
Prenatal care-----	31
2-year old immunizations -----	32
Communicable Diseases	
Sexually-transmitted diseases-----	32
Reportable communicable diseases -----	33
Disability -----	35
Mental Health	
Mental health care, non-Medicaid-----	36
Mental health care, Medicaid -----	37
Gallatin Mental Health Center crisis response calls -----	38
Cancer Rates	
Site-specific cancer incidence rates -----	38
Cancer incidence rate diagnosis -----	39
Death Rates	
Leading causes of death -----	39
Suicide rates -----	40
Traumatic injuries -----	41
Infant mortality -----	41
Motor vehicle crashes-----	42
Alcohol-related traffic fatalities -----	42
Public Safety	
Crime rates -----	43
Juvenile drug-related arrests -----	44
Drug and Alcohol-related offenses in Gallatin County -----	44
Data Resources -----	45

Foreword

The mission of the Gallatin City-County Health Department as stated is “to protect and promote the health of county citizens and the environment through the efforts of dedicated and skilled employees and application of sound public health principles.” Since 1997, as part of a national effort to improve our public health system, Montana has participated in the Turning Point Initiative, sponsored by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the Kellogg Foundation. Specifically, this initiative aims to increase the capacity of the public health system to respond to changing health needs, to promote collaboration among agencies and organizations interested in improving the health of the public, and to improve accountability for publicly-funded health systems decisions and actions.

Ten essential services of public health agencies have been identified as necessary for meeting public health goals. Monitoring public health risks has been listed as one of those services. Fulfilling this task requires active surveillance and regular collection, analysis, and sharing of information about the health-related conditions of community citizens. As our understanding of health and its determinants continues to grow, we realize that health is influenced by a variety of social, cultural (including race and gender), economic, geographical, and environmental factors. For example, many studies indicate that health disparities exist among persons with lower income-levels, certain ethnic minorities, and rural communities.

This report provides a summary of an effort to investigate and report on the current trends and status of health-related conditions not only of Gallatin County residents, but also as they compare to those of surrounding counties, the state of Montana, and the nation. This document is part of an on-going effort to systematically monitor risks to the public’s health. The data do not provide a complete picture of Gallatin County’s health. However, we hope that as awareness grows about the need for more health-related information of our community, more comprehensive data sets will be made available.

Every attempt has been made to collect and verify the reliability of sources. When possible, data has been presented in a format that is easily readable and more accurately reflects actual trends. However, readers should be cautioned about the limitations of such data. County population figures often reflect low numbers, and thus are likely to be unstable. Large differences in populations will dramatically skew any comparisons between counties. When available, adjusted rates have been used to reduce population differences for comparison. Also, some data sets are presented in several-year averages to provide a better representation of trends.

We hope this report will be used in combination with other community resources as a means for raising awareness of issues related to the health of our community citizens; initiating constructive dialogue and action for a healthy community; and, strengthening the infrastructure of Gallatin County.

An Introduction to Gallatin County

Located in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, Gallatin County is the most populated and fastest growing county in scenic southwest Montana. According to the U.S. Census estimates, over 73,000 people now live in Gallatin County. The county is comprised of several communities, among them West Yellowstone, Three Forks, Belgrade, and Manhattan. Skiers, outdoor enthusiasts, wildlife watchers, business owners, vacationers, ranchers, retirees, students are among the many who call Gallatin County their home.

Gallatin County covers over 2,500 square miles of mountain lands varying in topography and climate from temperate river valleys to snow-capped peaks and open ranch lands. Nearly half of all the land in Gallatin County is under public ownership by the Gallatin National Forest, State of Montana, Bureau of Land Management or the National Park Service. Residents and visitors alike have easy access to Yellowstone National Park, blue-ribbon trout rivers, and pristine skiing and hiking opportunities. These, among other factors, contribute to the high quality of life here in Gallatin County.

Demographics

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, Gallatin County experienced an average annual growth of 3% between 1990 and 2000. Growth has been greater in unincorporated areas and towns adjacent to Bozeman. In addition, the county is facing the issue of sprawl growth patterns. These trends suggest the importance of examining infrastructure needs and demand for services.

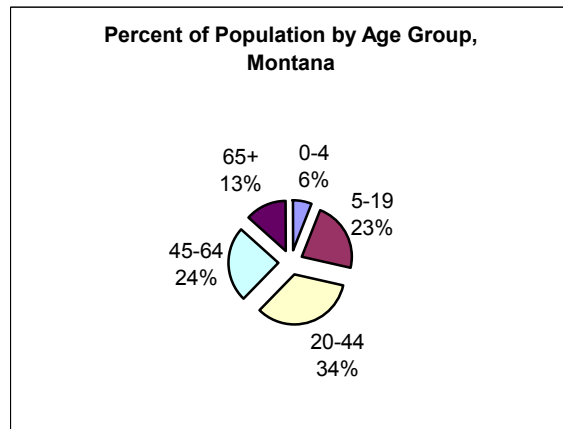
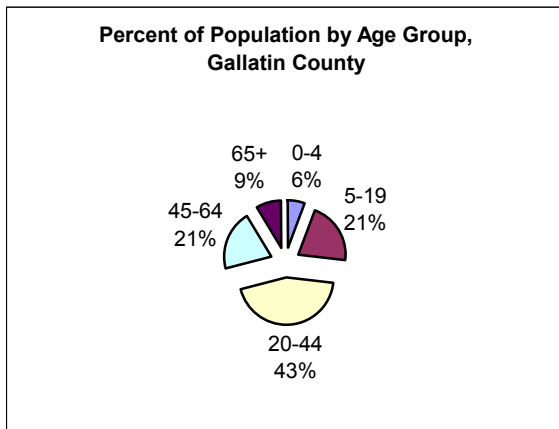
Much like the rest of the nation, Gallatin County is experiencing an increase of the older population. However, individuals age 20 to 44 comprise the largest percent (43.9%) of the population, suggesting the availability of a viable workforce.

2000 Gallatin County Population: Age & Gender

Age Group	Gallatin County						State		
	Number			Percentage			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	1,999	1,936	3,935	5.7	5.9	5.8	6.3	5.0	6.1
5-19	7,468	6,891	14,359	21.2	21.2	21.1	23.2	21.7	22.5
20-44	16,071	13,743	29,814	45.5	42.1	43.9	33.9	33.3	33.6
45-64	7,224	6,729	13,953	20.5	20.8	20.6	24.8	25.0	24.4
65+	2,512	3,258	5,770	7.1	10.0	8.6	11.8	15.0	13.4
Total	35,274	32,557	67,831	52.0	48.0	100.0	49.8	50.2	100.0

Source: Census & Economic Information Center; U.S. Census 2000

Percentage of Population by Age



Population by Race/Ethnicity

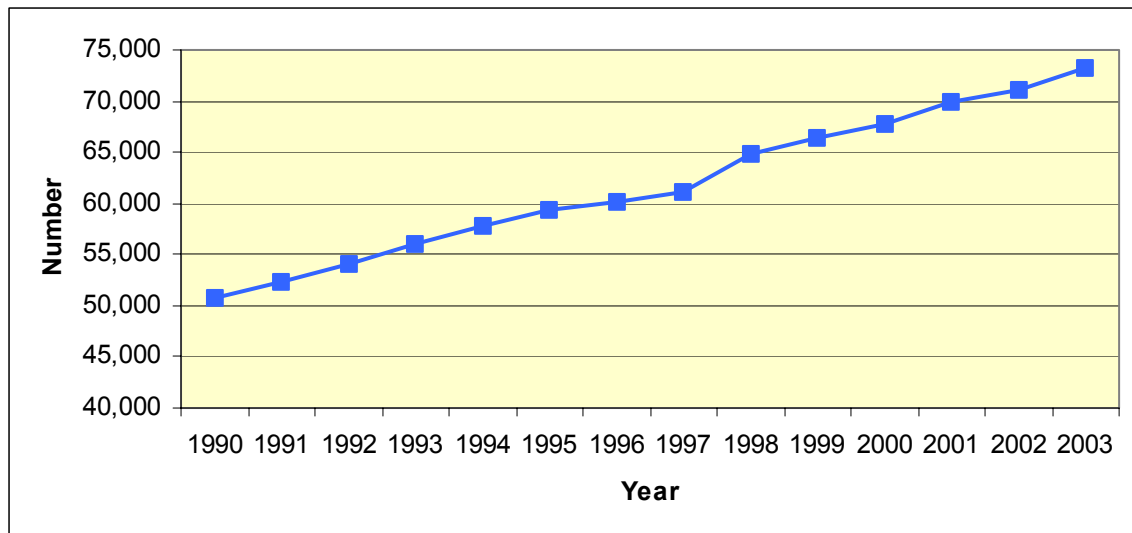
Population Subgroup	County		State
	Number	Percent	Percent
White	65,251	96.2	90.6
Black or African American	156	0.2	0.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	598	0.9	6.2
Asian	606	0.9	0.5
Hispanic or Latino	1,047	1.5	2.0
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	43	0.1	0.1
Some other race	368	0.5	0.6

Source: Census & Economic Information Center; U.S. Census 2000

Note: Percentages may not total 100 percent due to the fact that individuals may report more than one race.

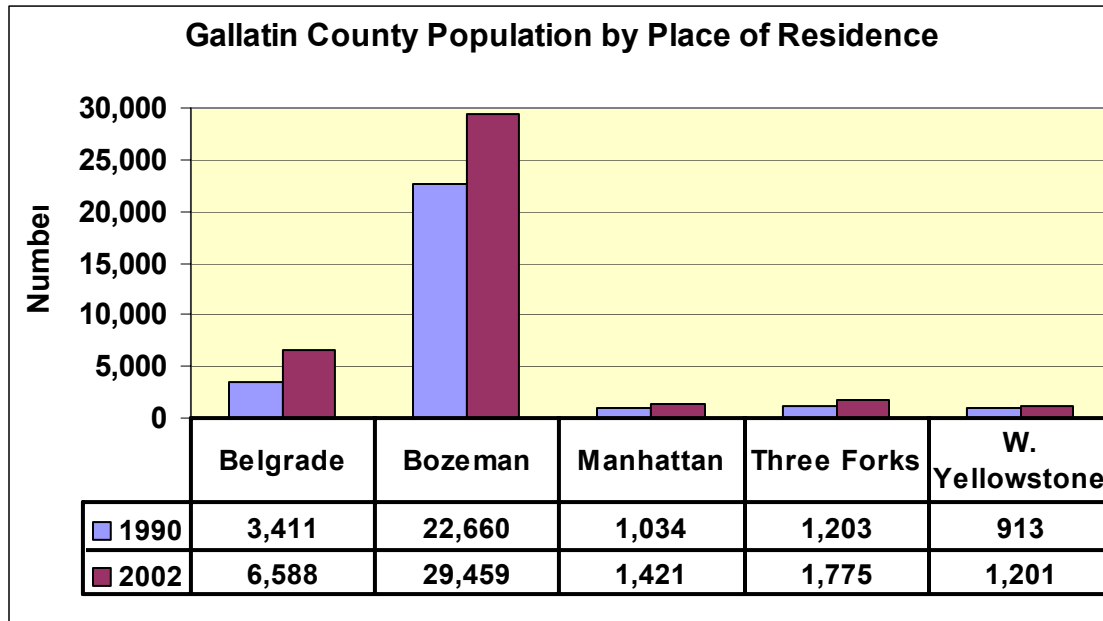
Population Growth

Total Population in Gallatin County, 1990-2003



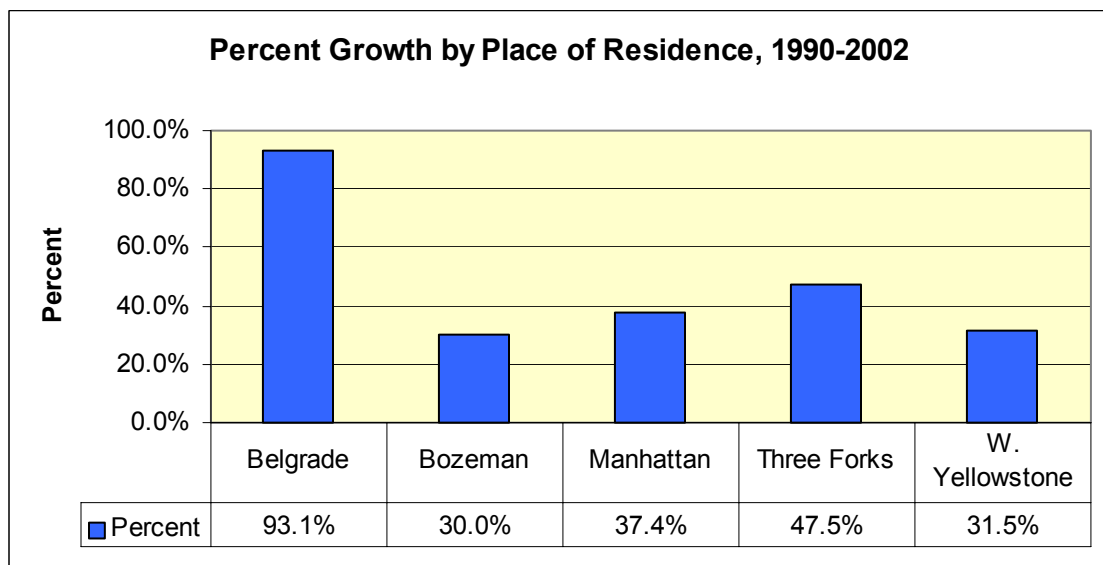
Source: Montana County Statistical Report; Census and Economic Information Center

Note: 2001, 2002, and 2003 numbers are based on estimates of the 2000 Census.



Source: Census & Economic Information Center, Population Estimates; U.S. Census Bureau

Note: Census data exclude non-permanent residents (e.g., MSU students)



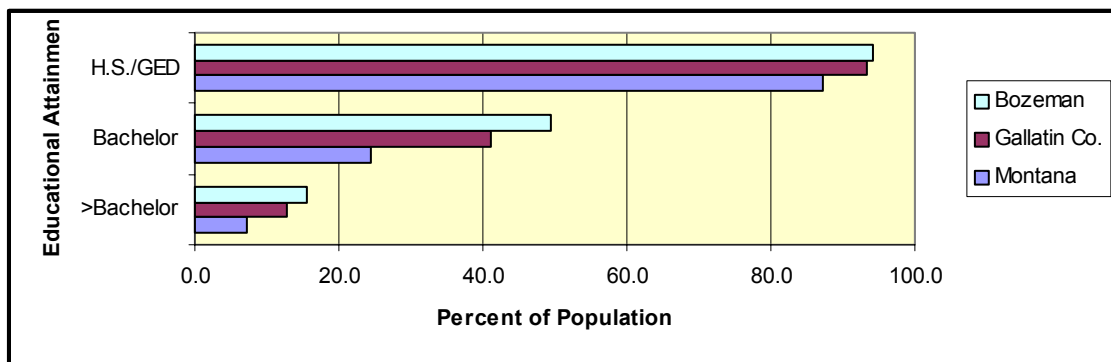
Source: Census & Economic Information Center

Note: Percent growth calculations based on population estimates. This measure indicates the percent of growth between 1990 and 2002 within each community.

Education

Adults: Gallatin County has a well-educated adult population. The attained educational level of adults age >25 in Gallatin County is significantly higher than state percentages. Plausible contributing factors include the presence of Montana State University, the area's attractive geographic location, and the increase in business development within the community.

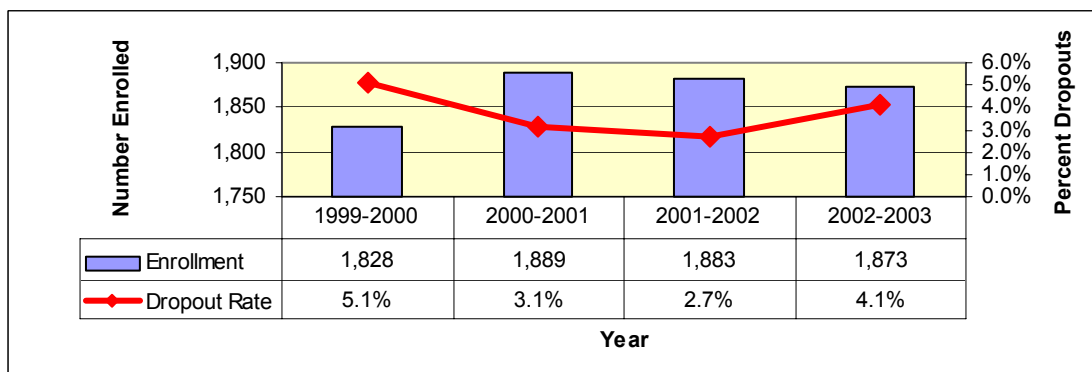
Educational Attainment of Adults Age 25+ by Percent of Population, 2000



Source: U.S. Census 2000

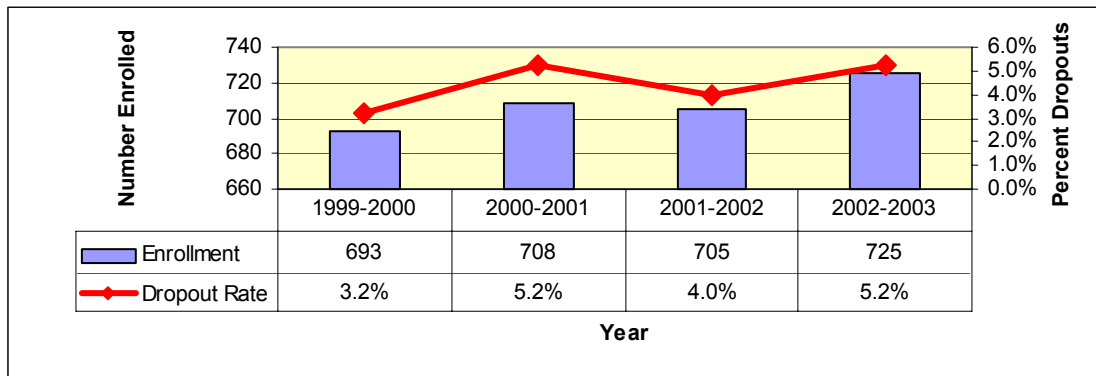
High School Enrollment and Dropout Rate: In a technologically sophisticated society, obtaining a quality education is a necessary component to one's overall health. Without an adequate education, a child faces significant obstacles in becoming a successful contributor to society. Steady increases of enrollment in both Bozeman and Belgrade Public High Schools have occurred over the past several years due to growth in the Gallatin Valley.

Bozeman High School: Enrollment and Dropouts, 1999-2003



Source: Office of Public Instruction, <http://www.opi.state.mt.us/measurement/Index.html>

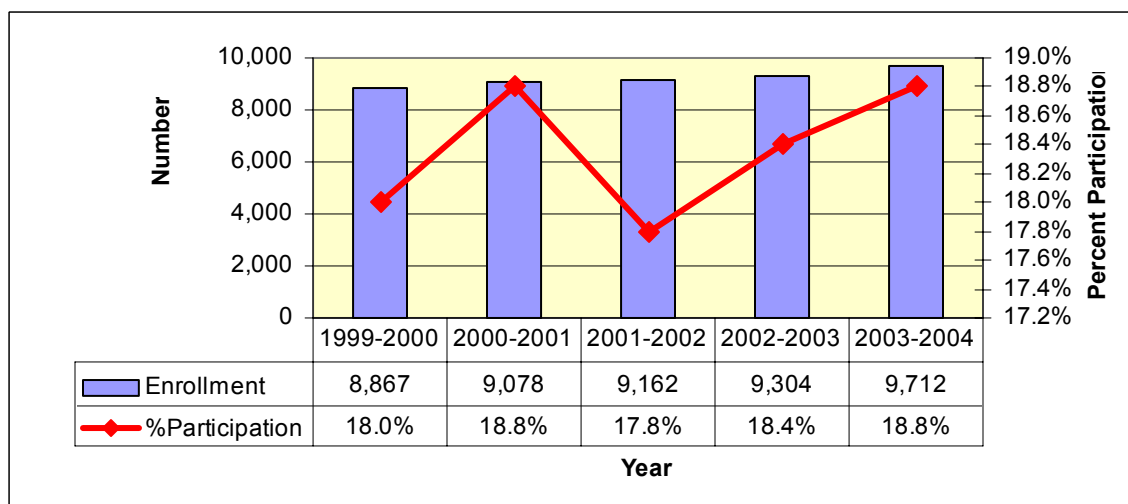
Belgrade High School: Enrollments and Dropouts, 1999 - 2003



Source: Office of Public Instruction, <http://www.opi.state.mt.us/measurement/Index.html>

Free and Reduced Meals: Eligibility for free or reduced price meals is based upon family income. Eligibility for a family of four to receive reduced price meals is an annual income of \$33,485 or less. Schools in the county have a wide range of students who meet income criteria for free or reduced meals. Program participation ranges from 6.7% at a Bozeman school to 56% at a small rural school. In Gallatin County, numbers show a slight increase in the overall percentage of students who participate in this program since the 1999-2000 school year.

Gallatin County Students Receiving Free and Reduced Price Meals, 1999-2004



Source: Office of Public Instruction, <http://www.opi.state.mt.us/measurement/Index.html>

	2001/02			2002/03			2003/04		
Schools	Enrollm	Free/Red	Percent	Enrollm	Free/Red	Percent	Enrollm	Free/Red	Percent
Belgrade									
Belgrade High School	705	60	9%	725	83	11%	744	128	17%
Belgrade Intermediate	457	137	30%	467	120	26%	470	80	17%
Belgrade Middle School	353	69	20%	381	71	19%	381	67	18%
Fox Heck / Quaw	432	108	25%	449	112	25%	506	150	30%
Ridge View Elementary	379	117	31%	450	102	23%	499	139	30%
Total	2326	491	21%	2472	488	20%	2600	564	22%
Bozeman									
Bozeman High School	1883	145	8%	1873	169	9%	1842	151	8%
Chief Joseph Middle School	479	93	19%	502	112	22%	532	117	22%
Emily Dickinson School	409	95	23%	397	93	23%	478	104	22%
Hawthorne School	274	34	12%	288	26	9%	285	23	8%
Irving School	278	105	38%	303	112	37%	298	107	36%
Longfellow School	217	35	16%	231	49	21%	282	53	19%
Morning Star School	526	40	8%	521	35	7%	528	47	9%
Sacajawea Middle School	682	81	12%	647	82	13%	614	80	13%
Whittier School	215	95	44%	184	88	48%	227	106	47%
Total	4963	723	15%	4946	766	15%	5086	788	15%
Monforton									
Monforton Primary	30	25	83%	24	8	33%	39	11	28%
Monforton 7-8	43	16	37%	49	20	41%	51	14	28%
Monforton School	84	5	6%	85	20	24%	72	16	22%
Total	157	46	29%	158	48	30%	162	41	25%
Gallatin Gateway									
Gallatin Gateway 7-8	39	6	15%	30	6	20%	47	7	15%
Gallatin Gateway School	117	24	21%	113	38	34%	129	50	39%
Total	156	30	19%	143	44	31%	176	57	32%
Manhattan									
Manhattan 7-8	92	17	18%	92	21	23%	95	26	27%
Manhattan High School	208	30	14%	204	27	13%	214	36	17%
Manhattan School	210	55	26%	200	51	26%	201	51	25%
Total	510	102	20%	496	99	20%	510	113	22%
Three Forks									
Three Forks 7-8	91	22	24%	88	19	22%	92	31	34%
Three Forks Elementary School	301	92	31%	307	94	31%	265	82	31%
Three Forks High School	153	23	15%	163	33	20%	174	44	25%
Total	545	137	25%	558	146	26%	531	157	30%
West Yellowstone									
West Yellowstone 7-8	40	10	25%	44	17	39%	36	15	42%
West Yellowstone High School	78	12	15%	70	11	16%	72	17	24%
West Yellowstone School	130	41	32%	119	46	39%	108	55	51%
Total	248	63	25%	239	74	31%	216	87	40%
Willow Creek									
Willow Creek 7-8	10	4	40%	9	5	56%	7	3	43%
Willow Creek High School	21	6	29%	16	4	25%	20	5	25%
Willow Creek School	26	10	38%	23	13	57%	25	15	60%
Total	57	20	35%	48	22	46%	52	23	44%
Source: Office of Public Instruction, http://www.opi.state.mt.us/measurement/index.html									
Note: Eligibility for free & reduced meals is based on income. Eligibility for a family of four to receive reduced meals is \$33,485.									

Socioeconomics

Major Employers: Employment opportunities continue to diversify as new businesses are being established. Montana State University continues to be by far the largest employer within the county, followed by Bozeman Deaconess Hospital and the Bozeman public schools.

Gallatin County's Top 10 Major Employers

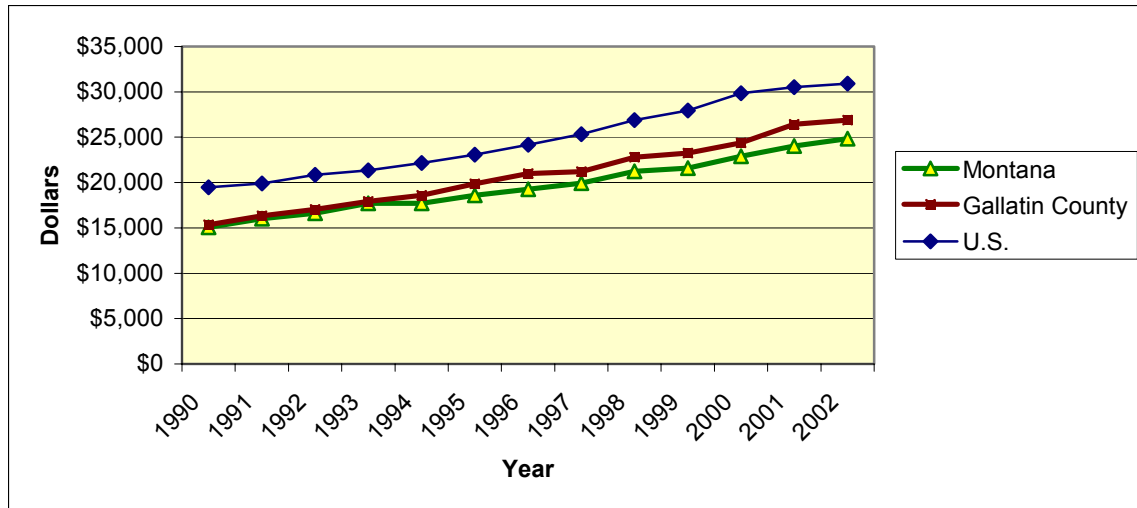
(First Quarter, 2000)

Major Employer	Approximate # Employees
Montana State University	3,441
Bozeman Deaconess Hospital	779
Bozeman Public Schools	668
Gallatin County	399
City of Bozeman	325
RightNow Technologies	288
Wal-Mart	270
Martel Construction	165
Anchor Gaming	150
McDonald's	150
Costco	140
Kenyon Noble	140

Source: Gallatin County Montana - An Economic Profile, Gallatin Development Corporation, 2000; 2003 Bozeman Chamber of Commerce

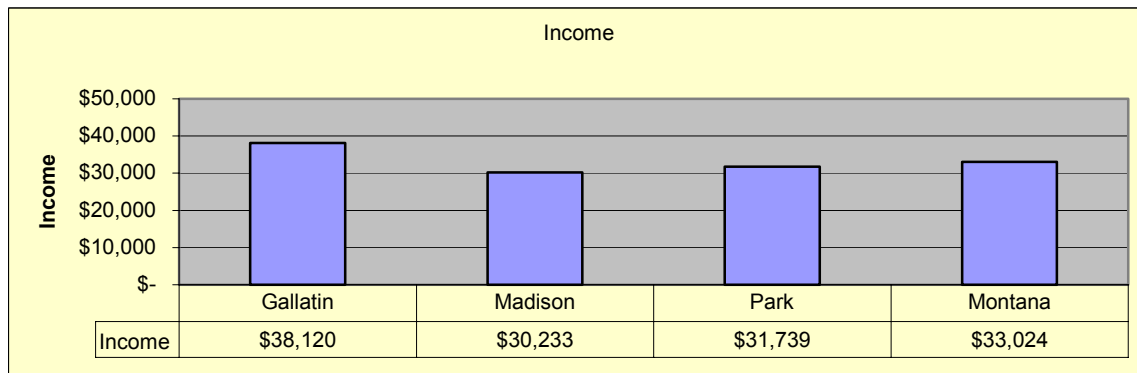
Income: Income has steadily increased on the local, state and national level. While Gallatin County and Montana are consistently lower than the national average, Gallatin County remains higher than the state's and surrounding counties' averages. Within Gallatin County, significant differences in median income exist between family types with married couple families faring much better than single-parent families. Interestingly, single-father households median income (\$30,866) is nearly 30% greater than that of single-mother households (\$21,330). This is even more significant given that the number of single-mother families is over double the number of single-father families.

Per Capita Personal Income, 1990-2002



Source: Census and Economic Information Center

Median Household Income, 1999



Source: County Health Profile (September 2002), DPHHS

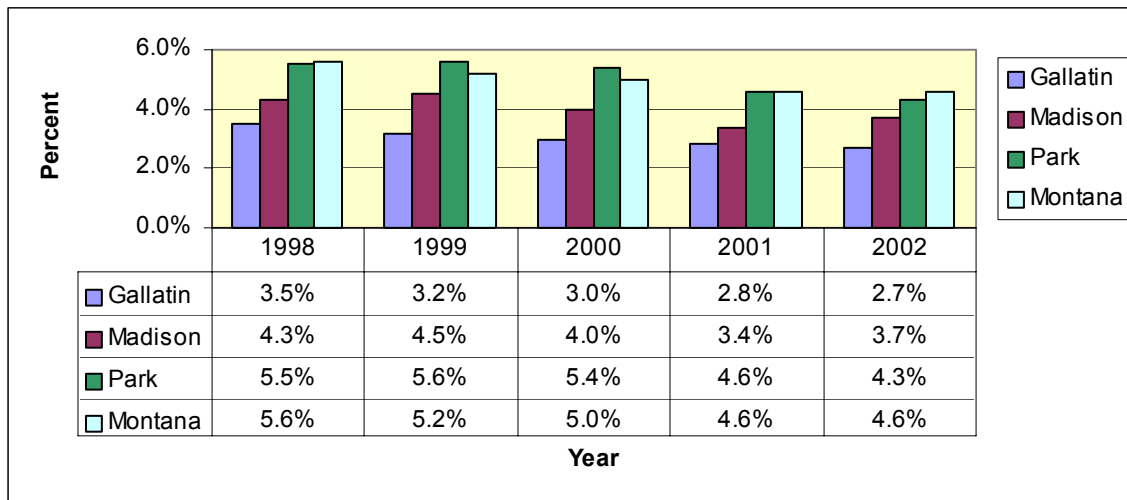
Median Income of Families by Family Type in 1999, Gallatin County

Family Type with Children	Median Income	Number Families
Married Couple with Children	\$46,639	10,520
Male Head of Household with children - No wife present	\$30,866	510
Female Head of Household with children - No husband present	\$21,330	1,302

Source: U.S. Census 2000

Unemployment: The unemployment trend from 1998-2002 has shown a steady decrease in the percentage of unemployed persons within Gallatin County and the state. Compared to adjacent counties and the state, Gallatin County's unemployment percentages are consistently lower.

Unemployment Rate, 1998-2002

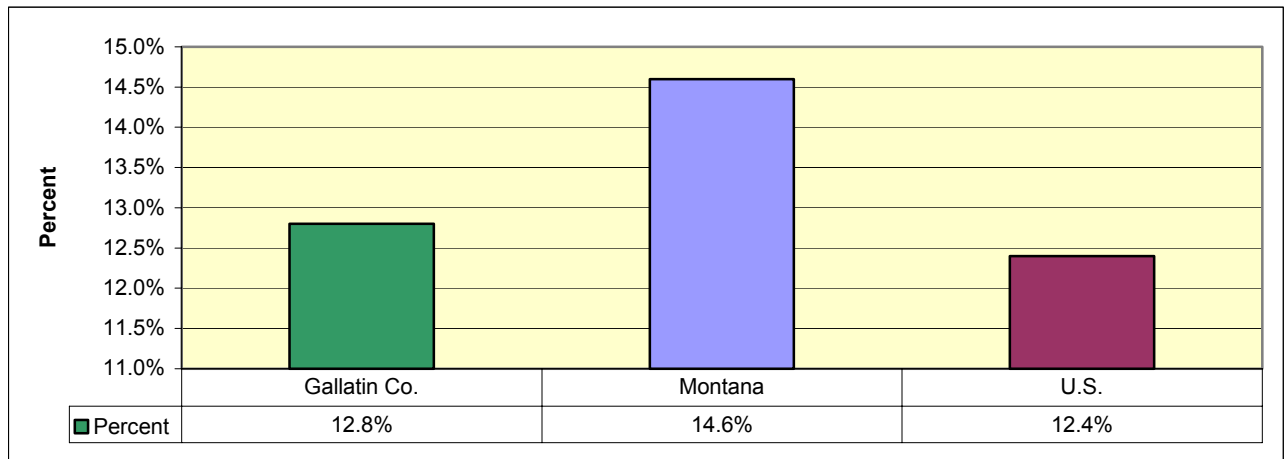


Source: Gallatin County Montana - An Economic Profile 2002, Gallatin Development Corporation; Montana Employment and Labor Force Trends; Research & Analysis Bureau, Census Bureau, 2002

Poverty Level: Recent data indicates that Montana ranks 5th in the nation for those living below the poverty level. This indicator is a particularly useful measure of health as studies show a direct correlation between income and health. Those who have fewer financial resources have greater barriers to accessing healthcare resources.

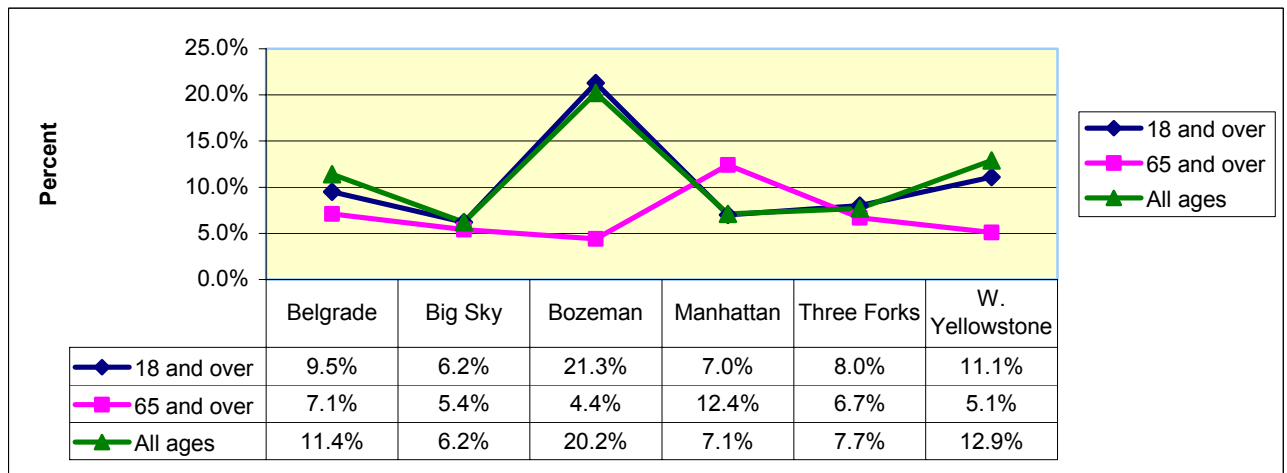
Gallatin County numbers show that 12.8% of the population is below the poverty level. This is slightly higher than the national percentage of 12.4%, but lower than Montana's percentage of 14.6%. Within Gallatin County, Bozeman has the greatest percentage of those living in poverty (20.2%). Single-mother families comprise the highest percentage of families living in poverty within the county.

Percent of Population Below Poverty Level, 1999



Source: U.S. Census 2000

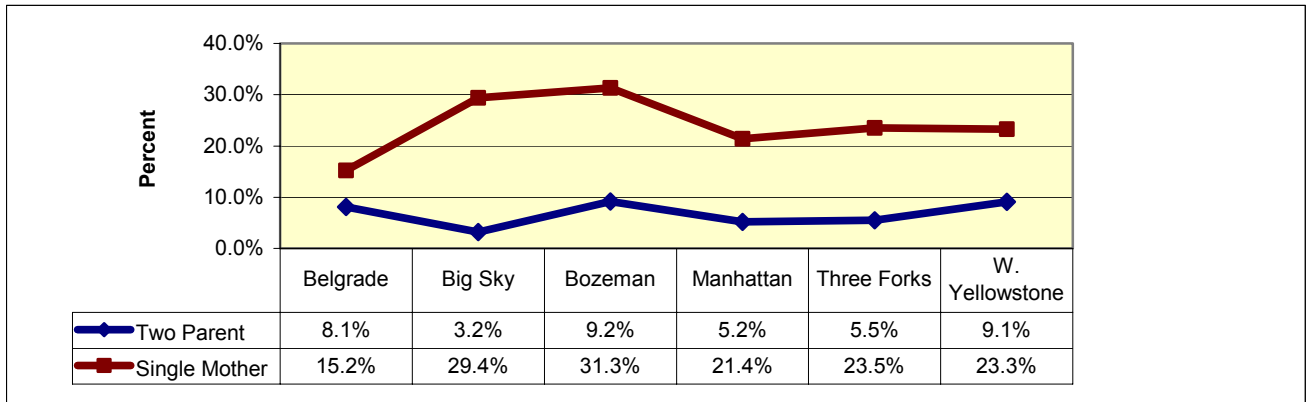
Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level, by Age Group and Place, 1999



Source: U.S. Census 2000

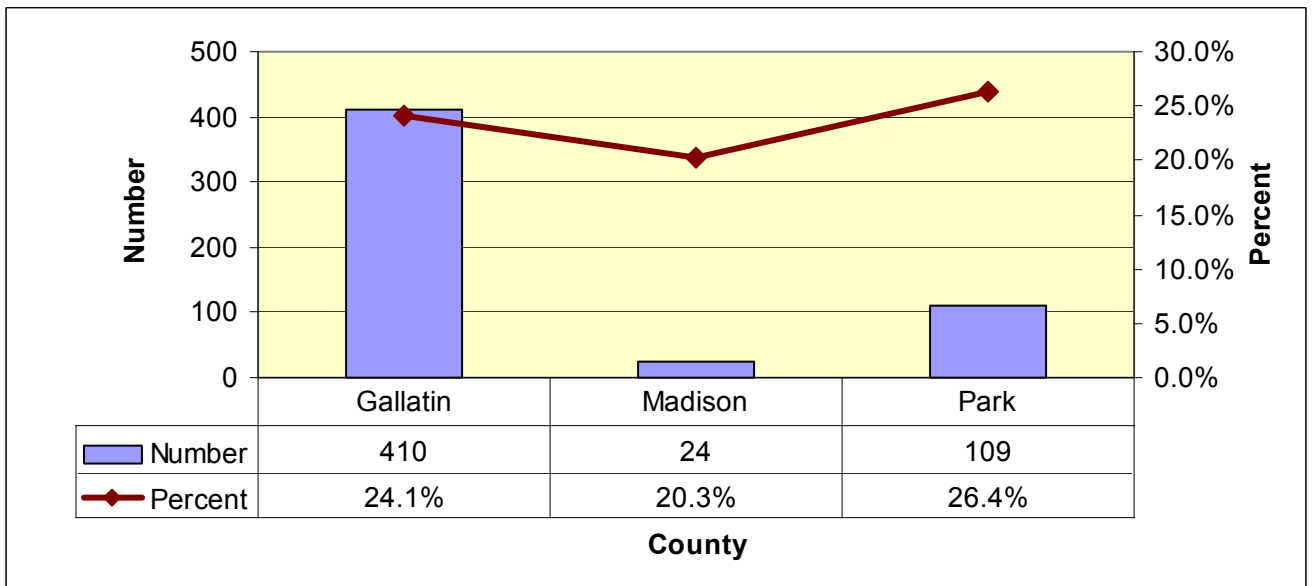
Note: The 2000 Health & Human Services poverty level guideline indicate a maximum individual income of \$8,350 with \$2,900 added for each additional family member (i.e. a family of four would be at \$17,050).

Percent of Families Below Poverty Level by Family Type, 1999



Source: U.S. Census 2000

Number and Percent of Families with Female Householder, No Husband Present, Below Poverty Level

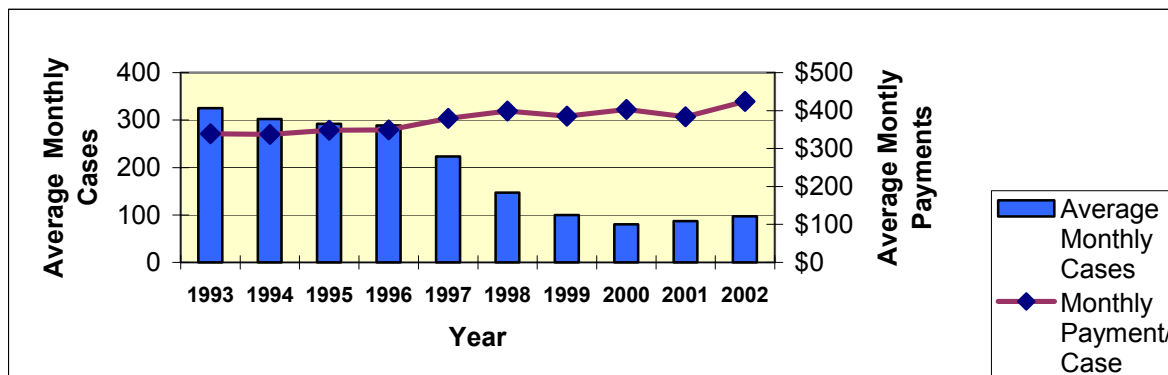


Source: U.S. Census 2000

Low-income Family Assistance Programs: These numbers indicate the number of low-income families accessing community resources. In Gallatin County trends vary per program:

- FAIM average monthly cases show a drop in the number of families from 1993 (n=325) to 2002 (n=97)
- Medicaid average monthly cases have increased from 1993 (n=1,465) to 2003 (n=2,247).
- Food Stamp average monthly cases show a slight decrease in the years following 1998, but experienced a significant increase from 2002 (n=753) to 2003 (n=889).
- Low Income Energy Assistance cases decreased since 1990 (n=867) to 2000 (n=345). The number of cases seem to be rising again, whereas 590 cases were seen in 2003.

Families Achieving Independence in Montana (FAIM)--Average Monthly Cases and Average Monthly Payments in Gallatin County 1993-2002

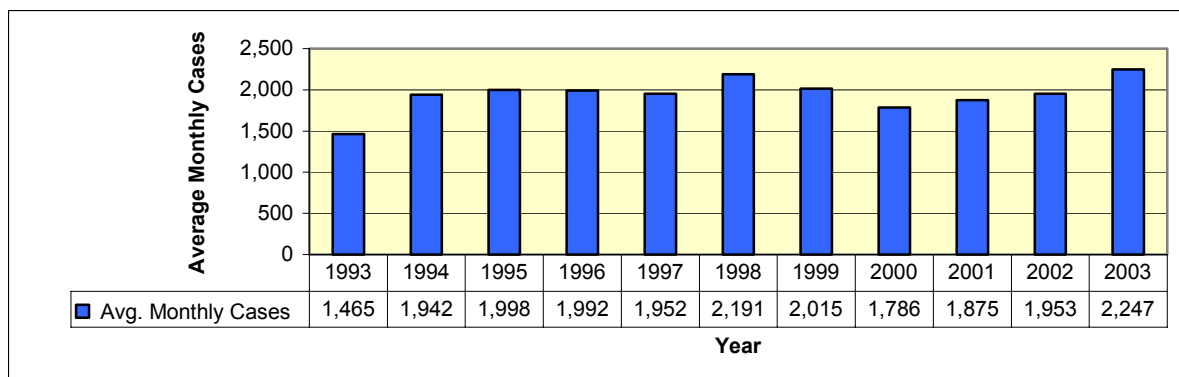


Source: Montana County Statistical Report, MT DPHHS

Note: Families Achieving Independence in Montana (FAIM)

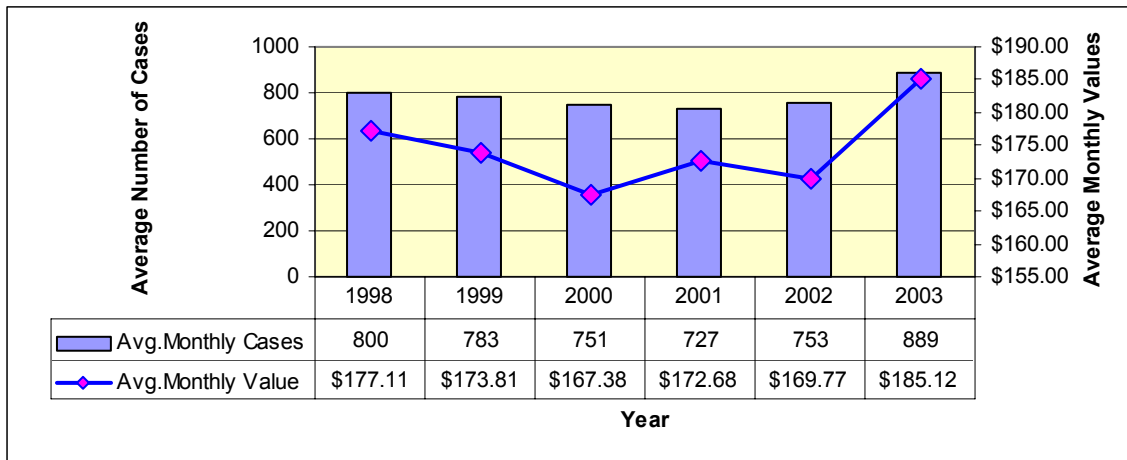
is a welfare reform program which superseded Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) in February, 1996.

Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid) in Gallatin County, 1993-2003



Source: Montana County Statistical Report, MT DPHHS

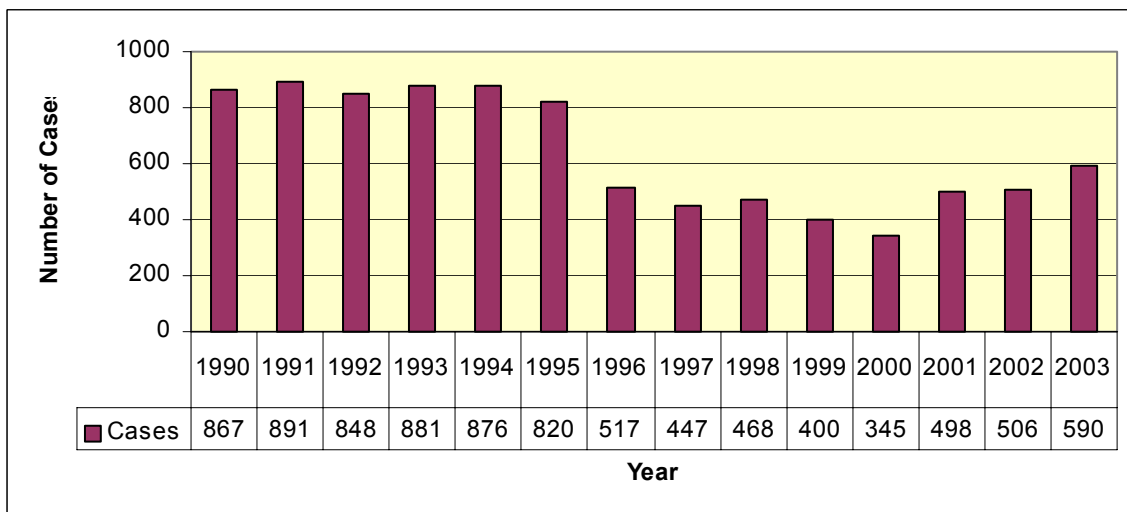
Food Stamps: Average Household Cases Per Month in Gallatin County, 1999-2003



Source: Statistical Report, 1999, MT DPHHS

Note: The food stamp program supplements the food costs of low income household with food stamps that are redeemable for groceries.

Low Income Energy Assistance in Gallatin County, 1990-1999

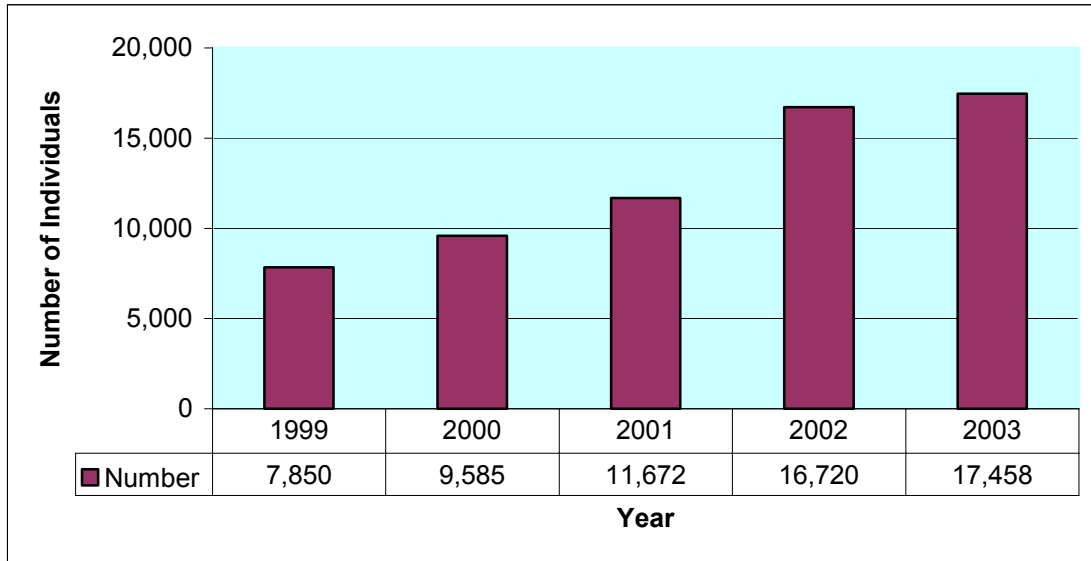


Source: Montana County Statistical Report; Census and Economic Statistical Report, 1999;
MT DPHHS; Human Resource Development Council

Note: The Low Energy Assistance Program consists of direct payments from the Montana Department of Public Health & Human Services to fuel vendors for heating on behalf of low income families and senior citizens.

Food Bank Program: The number of individuals served has greatly increased from 1999 to 2003, nearly a 125% increase.

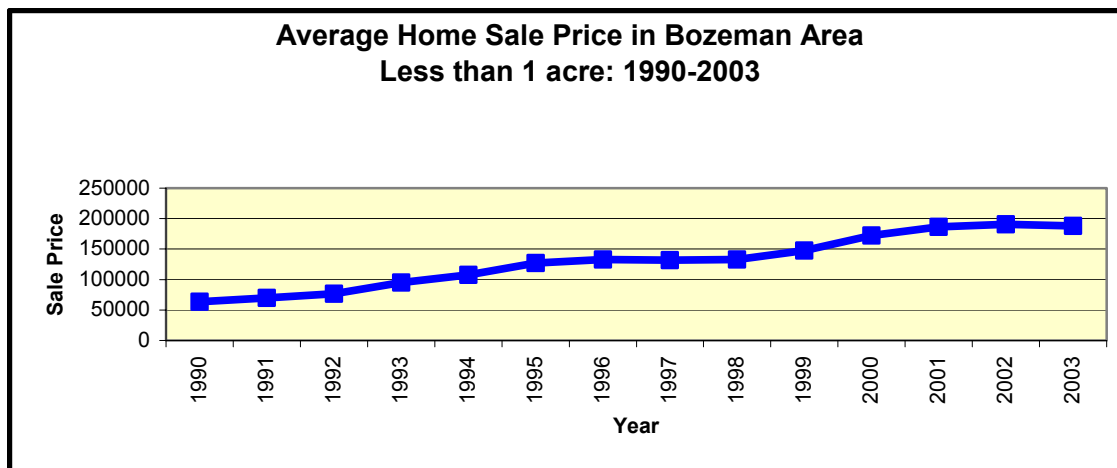
Gallatin Valley Food Bank, Number of Individuals Served



Source: Gallatin Valley Food Bank

Note: A small percentage of the client population resides in Park, Madison, and Meagher counties.

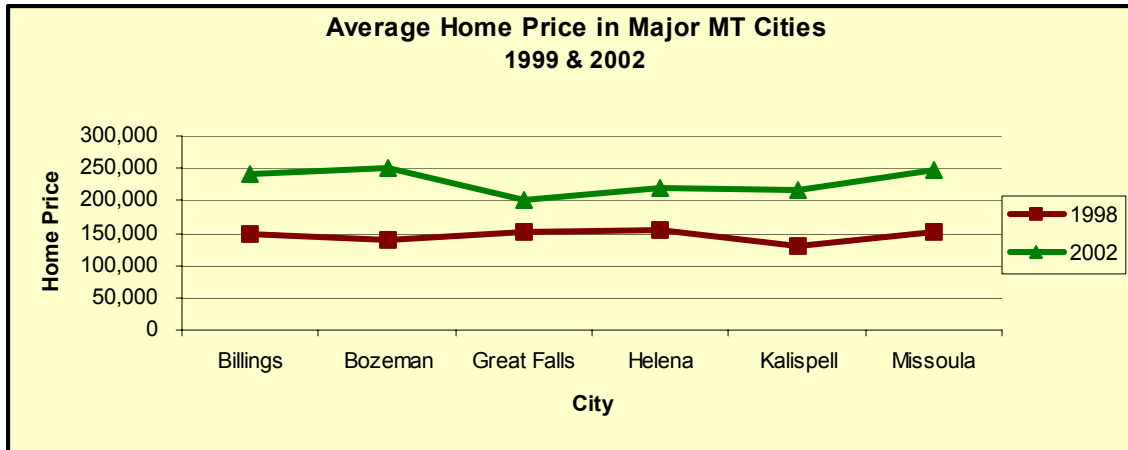
Home Price: The affordability of housing in Gallatin County is a pressing issue. Housing costs in Bozeman have increased dramatically since 1990. The average home price of \$63,505 in 1990 has risen to \$187,897 in 2003, nearly a 200% increase. Compared to average home prices in other major cities in Montana, Bozeman ranks the highest. Based on a recent survey, 48% of Gallatin County residents feel that living conditions have declined due to the lack of affordable housing.



Source: Understanding Our Market, October 1998, BDHS for 1990-98 data;

Gallatin Development Corporation, 2002 for 1999-2003 data

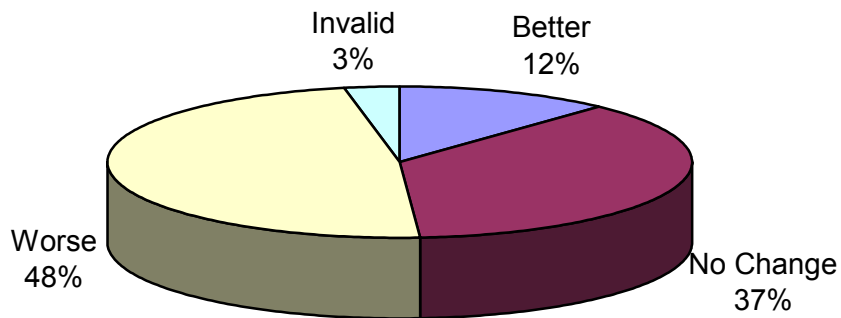
Note: 2003 is first quarter data.



Source: Understanding Our Market, October 1998, BDHS; and
Gallatin Development Corporation, 2002

Gallatin County: Perceived Changes in Living Conditions as Affected by Supply of Affordable Housing

Supply of Affordable Housing

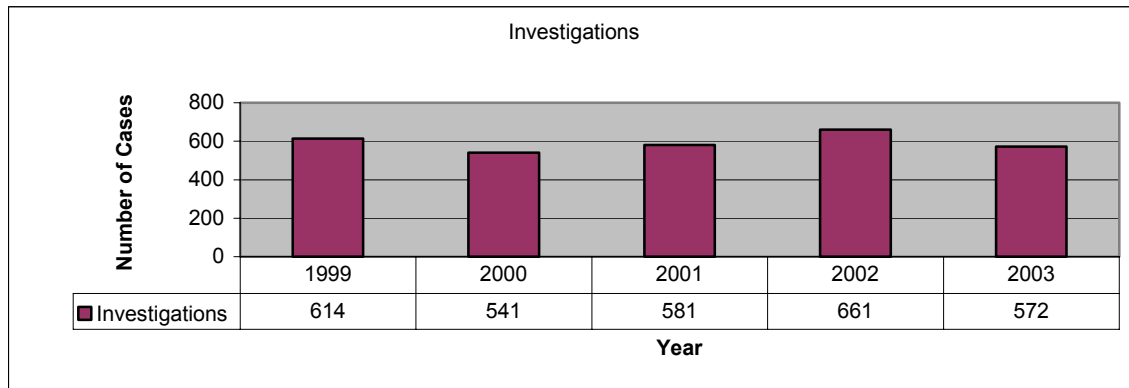


Source: Gallatin County Needs Assessment, 2004, Gallatin Development Corporation

Note: Data was collected from a general survey mailed in November of 2003
to a random sample of 4,000 residents; a 22% response rate was attained.

Child Protective Services: Overall, the number of investigations for child abuse has fluctuated from 1999 to 2003.

Child Protective Services in Gallatin County in 1999-2003



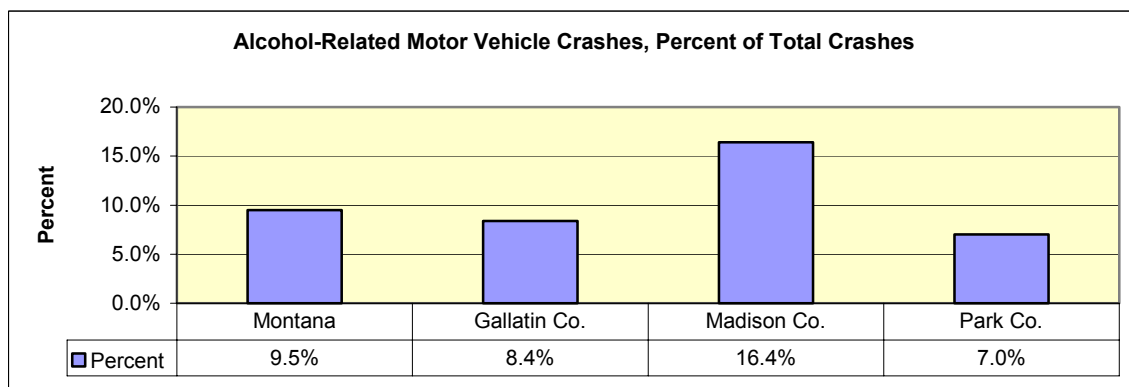
Source: DPHHS Child and Family Services Program Assessment, 2002

Note: CPS investigates cases of reported physical, psychological and sexual abuse and neglect or deprivation. Approximately 4-10% of cases are substantiated.

Alcohol and Drugs: Montana ranks #1 in alcohol-related crashes and #4 in alcohol abuse among youth. Alcohol and other drugs are significant risk-factors when measuring the health of individuals and communities, as they have the potential to harm not only the user but others as well. Drug and alcohol use is also a useful indicator of mental health.

Gallatin County shows a slightly lower percentage (8.4%) of alcohol-related crashes compared to the state (9.5%). Also, the county shows a fluctuating trend from 1991 to 2001 for the rate of adults seeking alcohol and drug treatment. Admissions into the Gallatin County Drug and Alcohol Services from 2000 to 2003 reveal a steady number of male and female cases, with males comprising a much larger percentage of the cases.

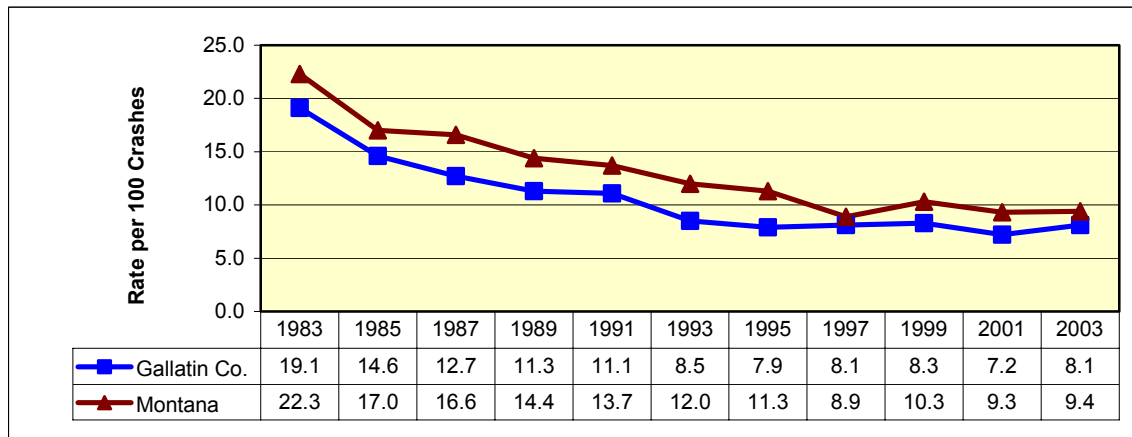
Motor Vehicle Crashes Involving Alcohol, 1996-2000



Source: County Health Profile (September 2002), DPHHS

Note: Percent reflects reported crashes *within* the county. Crashes may involve non-residents or residents of other counties.

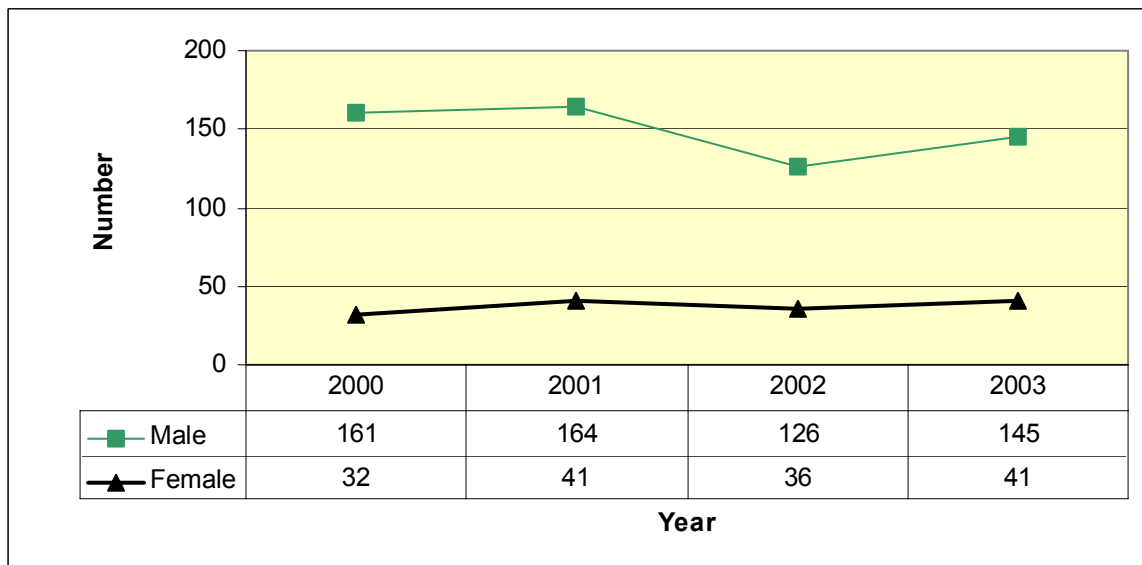
Alcohol and Drug Related Crash Trends, Montana and Gallatin County



Source: MT Department of Transportation

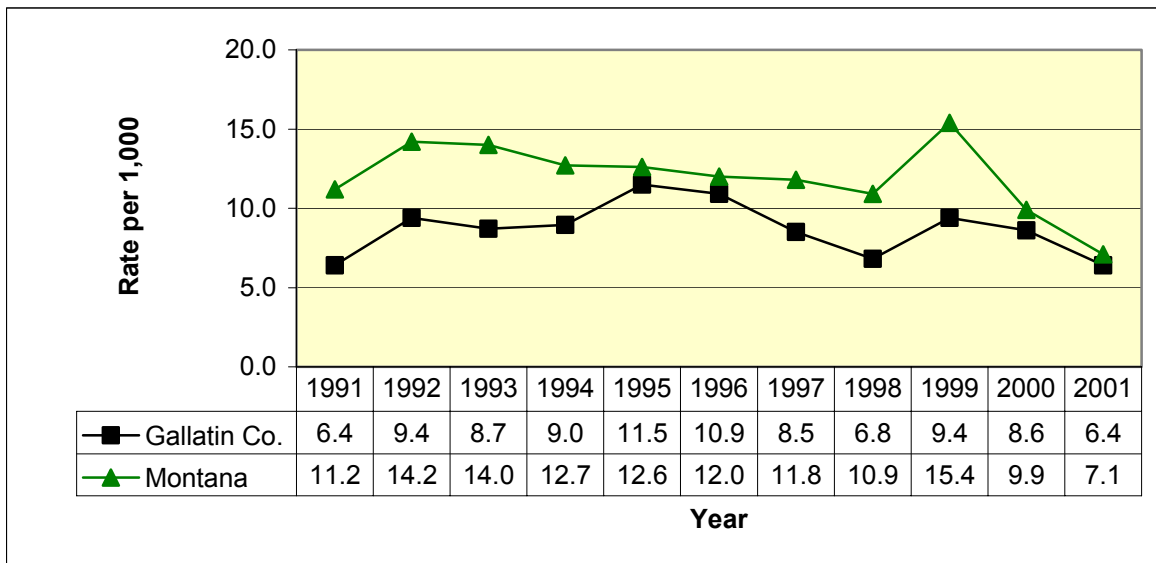
Note: Total numbers of crashes for both Montana and Gallatin County have increased over the last two decades. Therefore, rates do not necessarily reflect a decrease in the actual number of alcohol and drug-related crashes.

Admissions into Drug and Alcohol Services, Gallatin County



Source: Gallatin County Alcohol & Drug Prevention Services; MT DPHHS

Adults in Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment

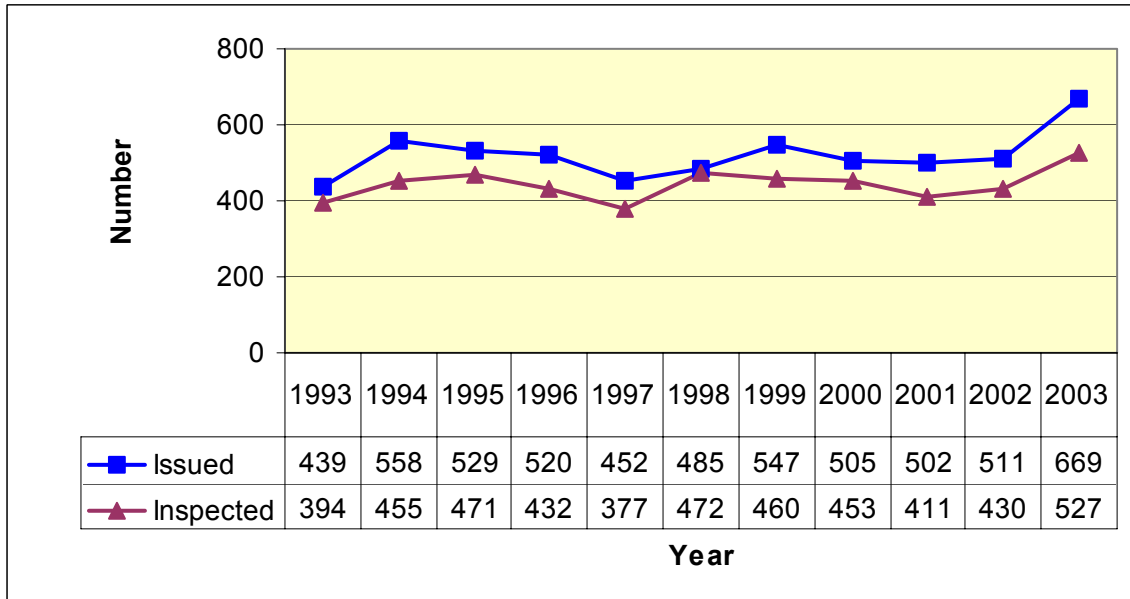


Source: MT DPHHS, Addictive and Mental Disorders Division

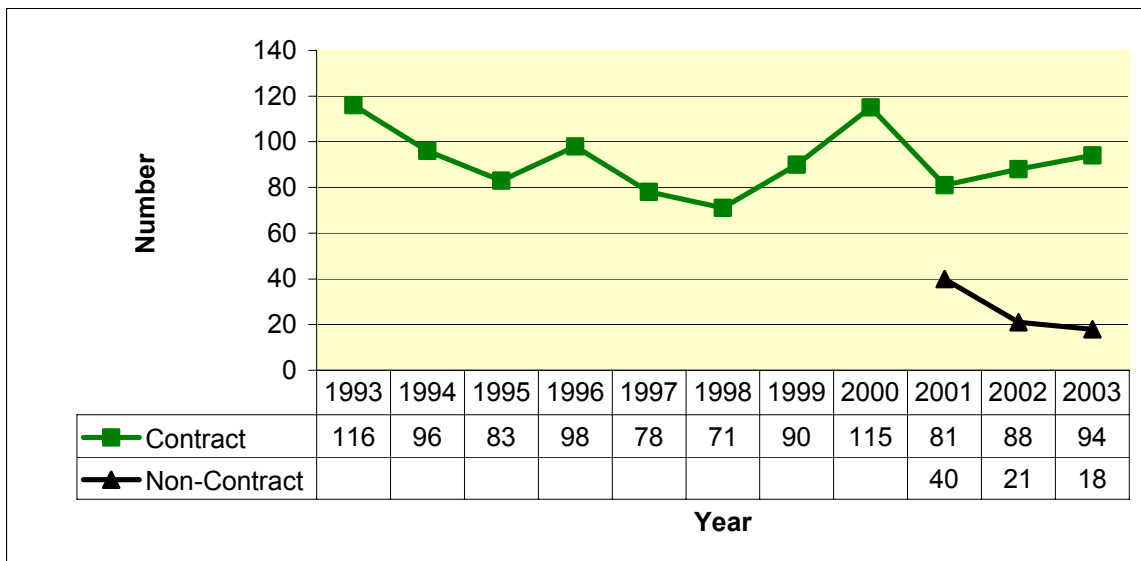
Environmental Health

****Unless otherwise noted, the data source is the Gallatin City-County Environmental Health Department**

Septic System Permits Issued/Inspected in Gallatin County, 1993-2003

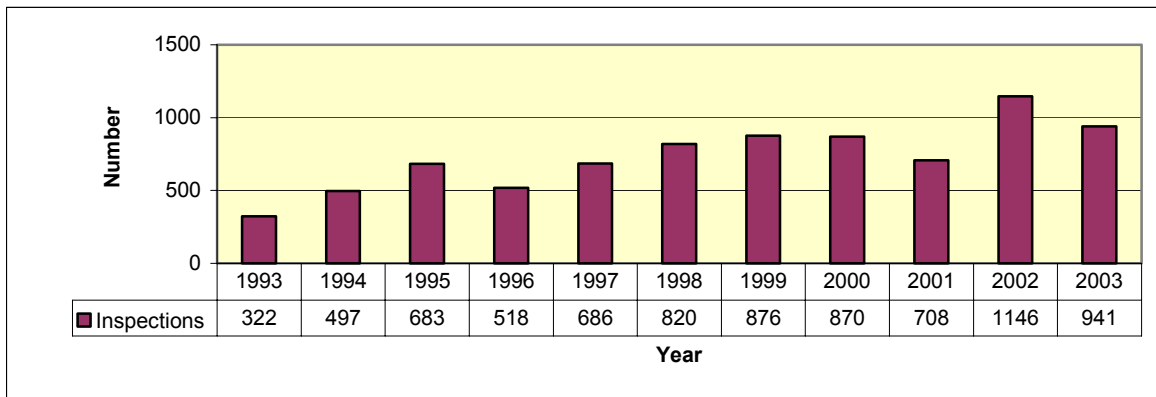


Subdivision Plan Reviews Received in Gallatin County, 1993-2003

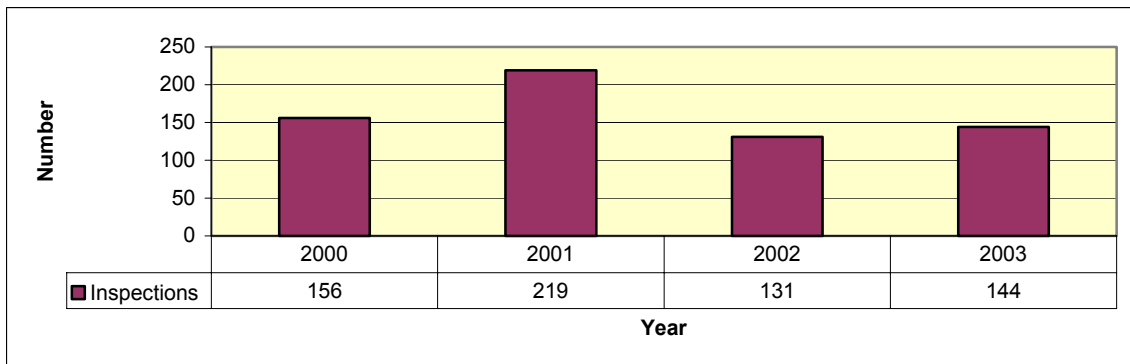


Note: Data unavailable for non-contract reviews for years 1993-2000.

Food Establishment Inspections in Gallatin County, 1993-2003

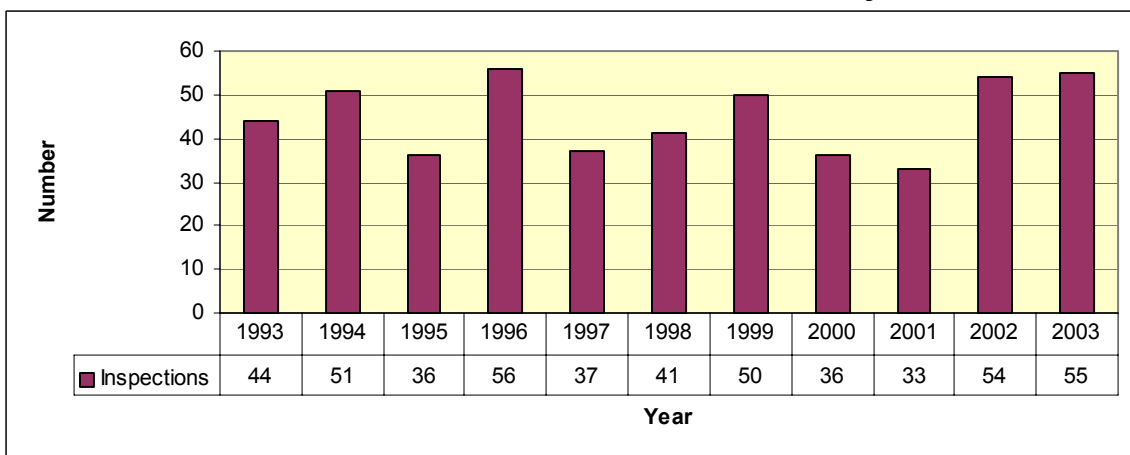


Temporary Event Food Vendor Inspections in Gallatin County, 2000-2003

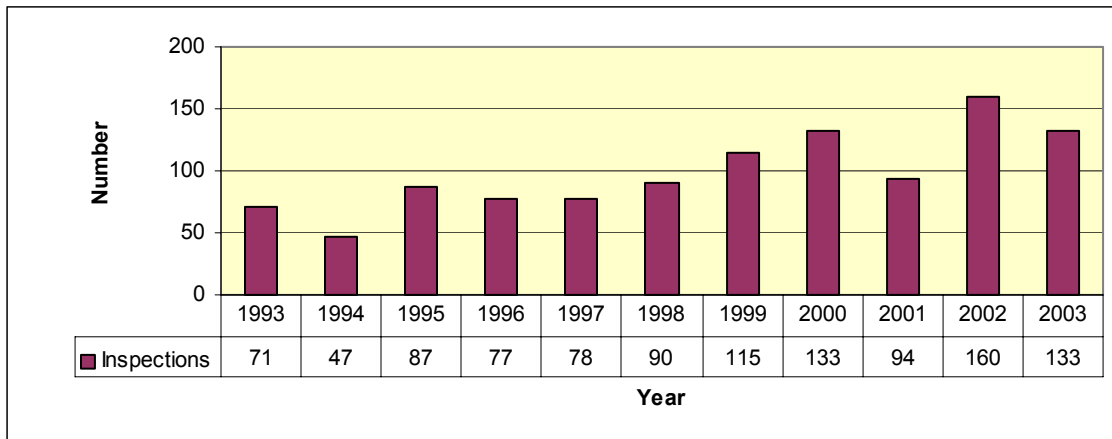


Note: Data unavailable before 2000.

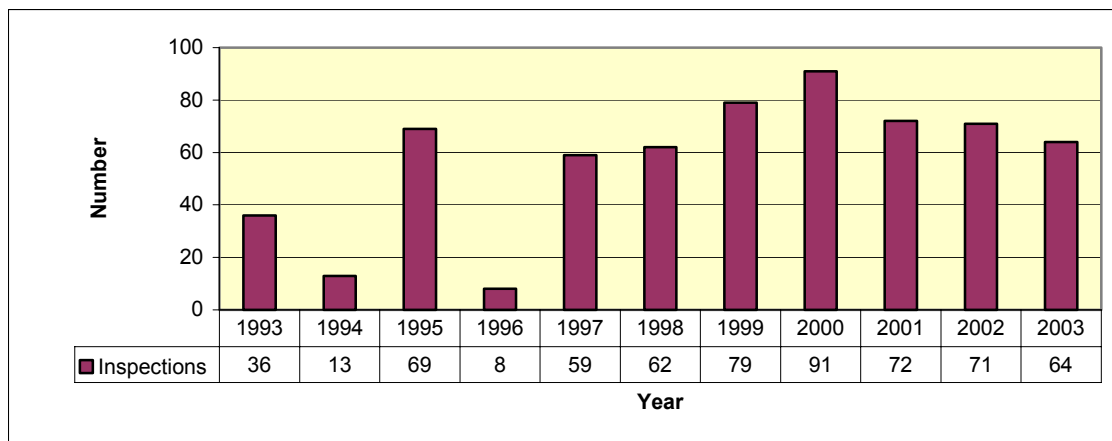
DPHHS Plan Reviews Received in Gallatin County, 1993-2003



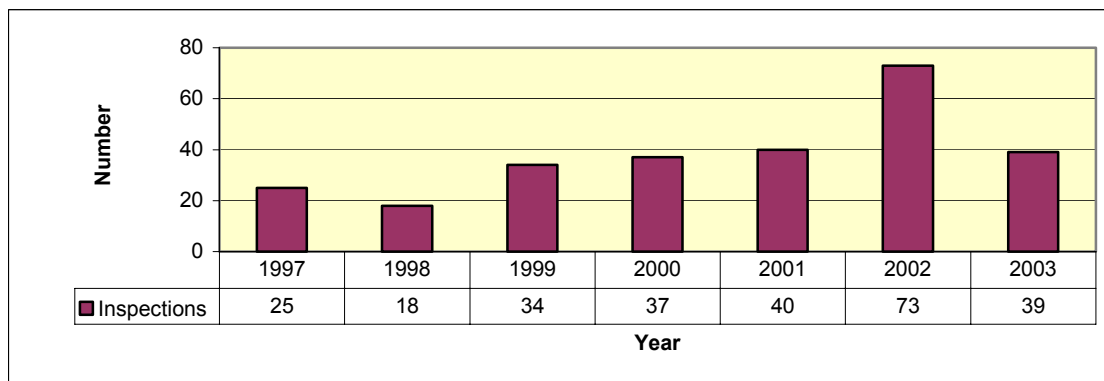
Public Accomodations Inspections in Gallatin County, 1993-2003



Trailer Court Inspections in Gallatin County, 1993-2003

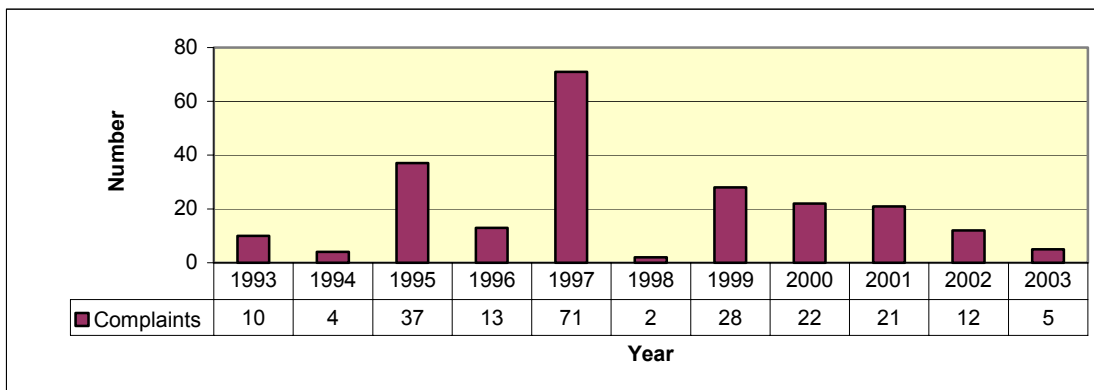


Day Care/Group Home Inspections in Gallatin County, 1997-2003

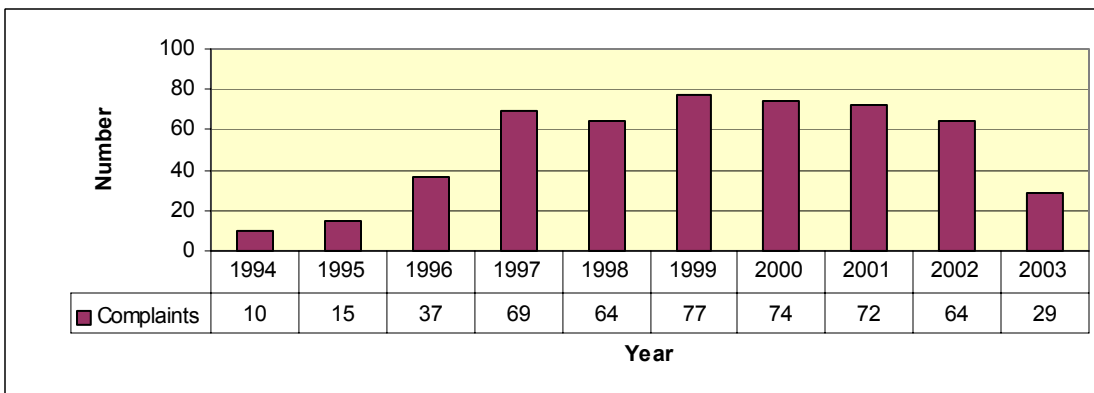


Note: Data unavailable before 1997.

Food Borne Illness Complaints in Gallatin County, 1993-2003

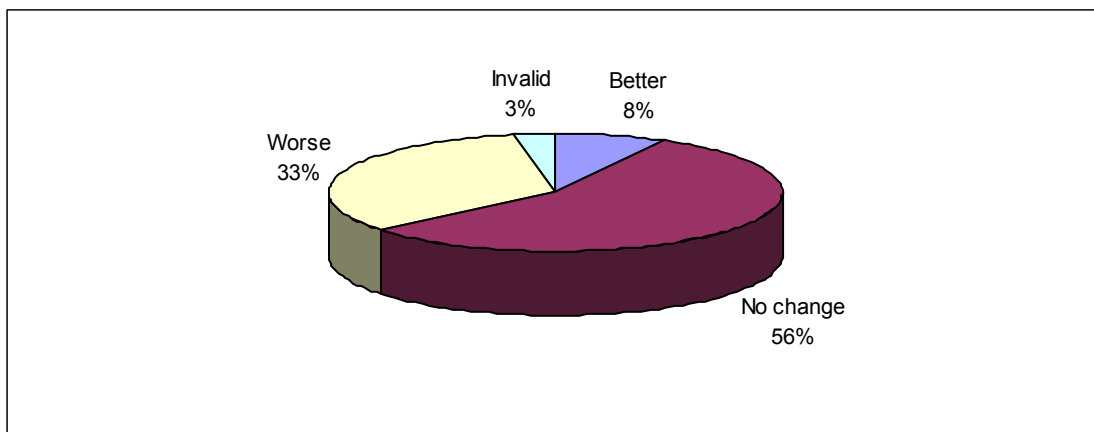


Animal Bite Complaints in Gallatin County, 1994-2003



Note: Beginning in 1998, complaints have been referred to the Gallatin County Animal Control Dept.

Gallatin County, Perceived Changes in Living Conditions as Affected by Changes in Air & Water Quality



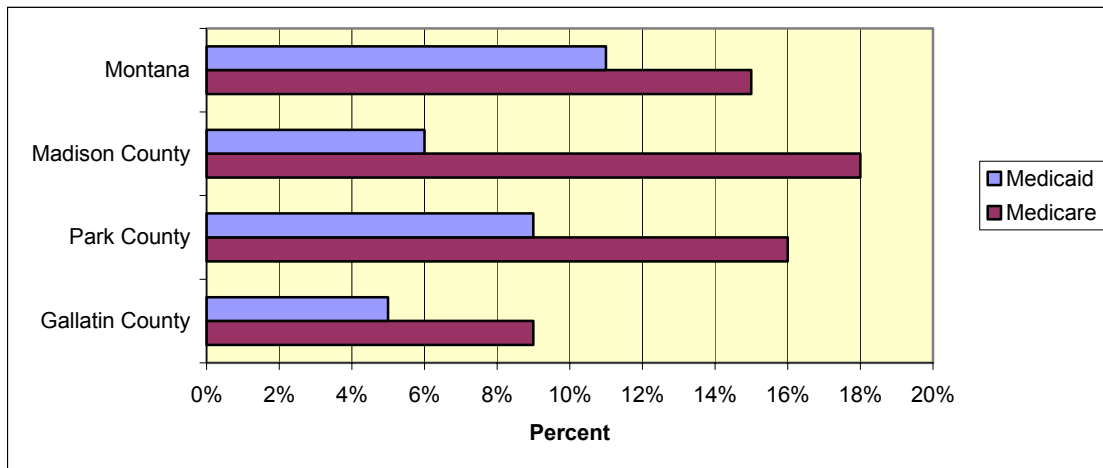
Source: Gallatin County Needs Assessment, 2004, Gallatin Development Corporation

Note: Data was collected from a general survey mailed in November of 2003 to a random sample of 4,000 residents; a 22% response rate was attained.

Health

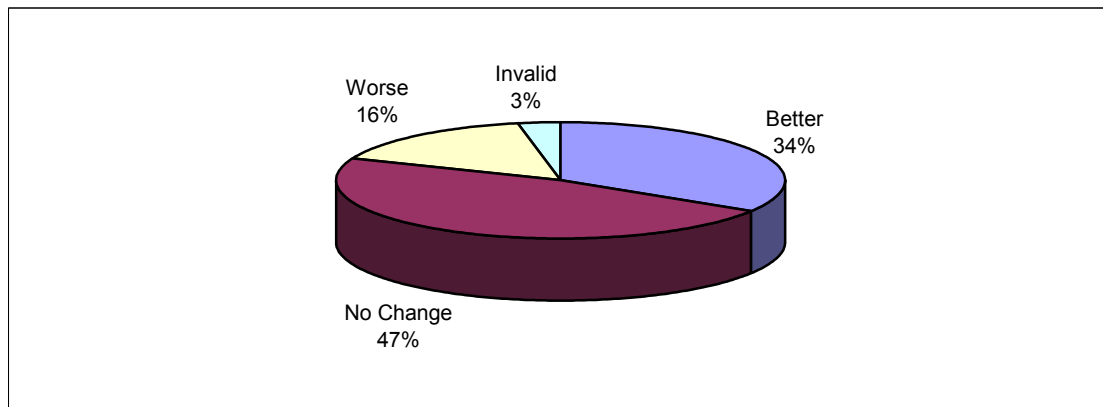
Healthcare: When compared to adjacent counties and the state, Gallatin County has a lower percentage of its population on Medicaid (5%) and Medicare (9%). In a recent survey, 47% of Gallatin County residents felt that health care did *not* affect living conditions, whereas 34 % felt living conditions were better due to health care, and 16% felt that living conditions have worsened due to health care.

Percent of Population with Health Care Costs Covered by a Government Payer, 2001



Source: County Health Profile (September 2002), DPHHS

Gallatin County: Perceived Changes in Living Conditions



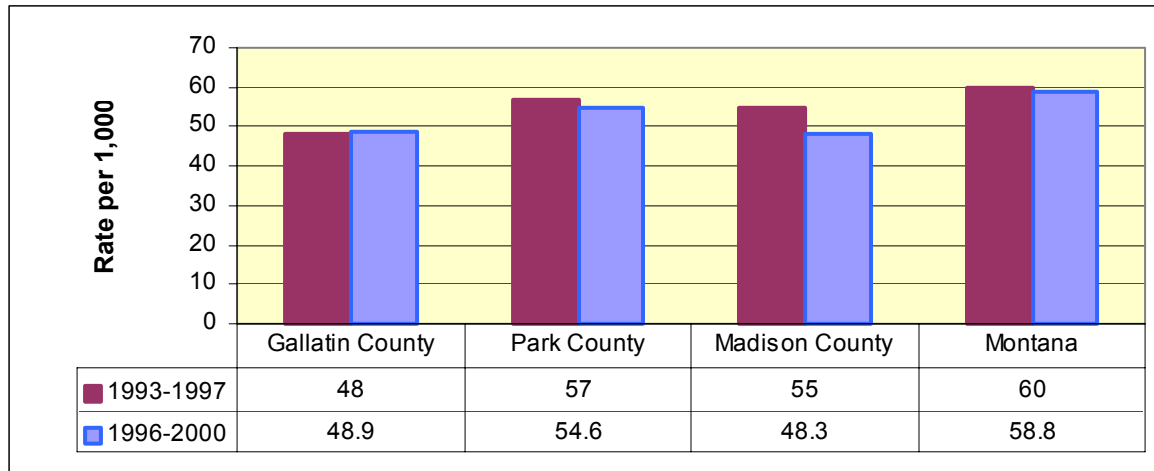
Source: Gallatin County Needs Assessment, 2004, Gallatin Development Corporation

Note: Data was collected from a general survey mailed in November of 2003 to a random sample of 4,000 residents; a 22% response rate was attained.

Maternal-Child Health:

Fertility Rate: While fertility rates from 1993 to 2000 have remained steady, the pregnancy and fertility rate among teens has decreased slightly in both Gallatin County and the state.

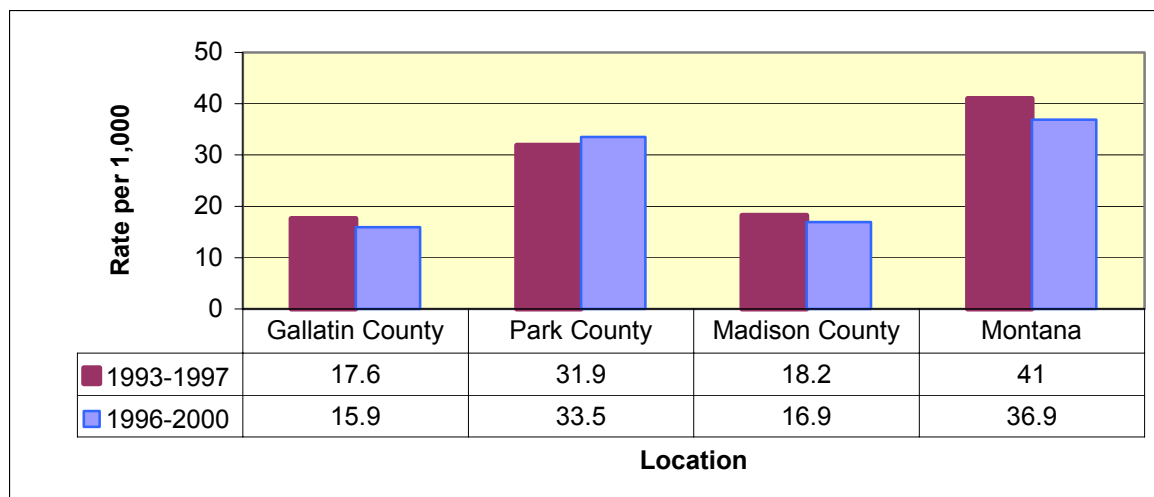
Fertility Rate per 1,000 Females, 1993-2000



Source: County Health Profile (1998 and 2002), DPHHS

Note: The fertility rate for all women is the five-year sum of births to all females divided by the five-year sum of females in the population age 15-44, multiplied by 1,000.

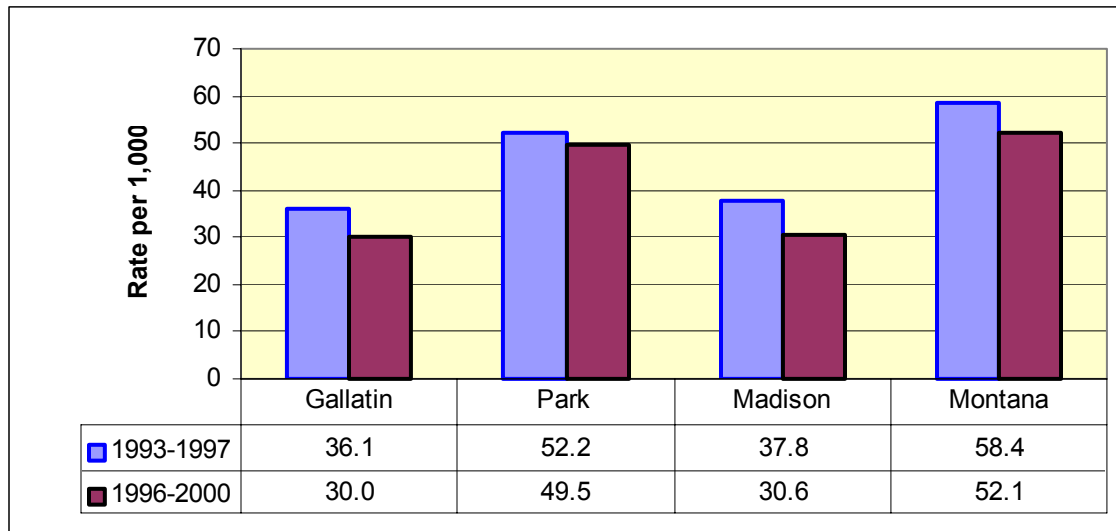
Teen Fertility Rate per 1,000 Females, 1993-2000



Source: County Health Profile (1998 & 2002), DPHHS

Comment: The teen fertility rate per 1,000 population is the five-year (1996-2000) sum of births to females age 19 and younger divided by the five-year sum of females in the population age 15-19, multiplied by 1,000.

Teen Pregnancy Rates for Females 15-19 years old, 1993-2000

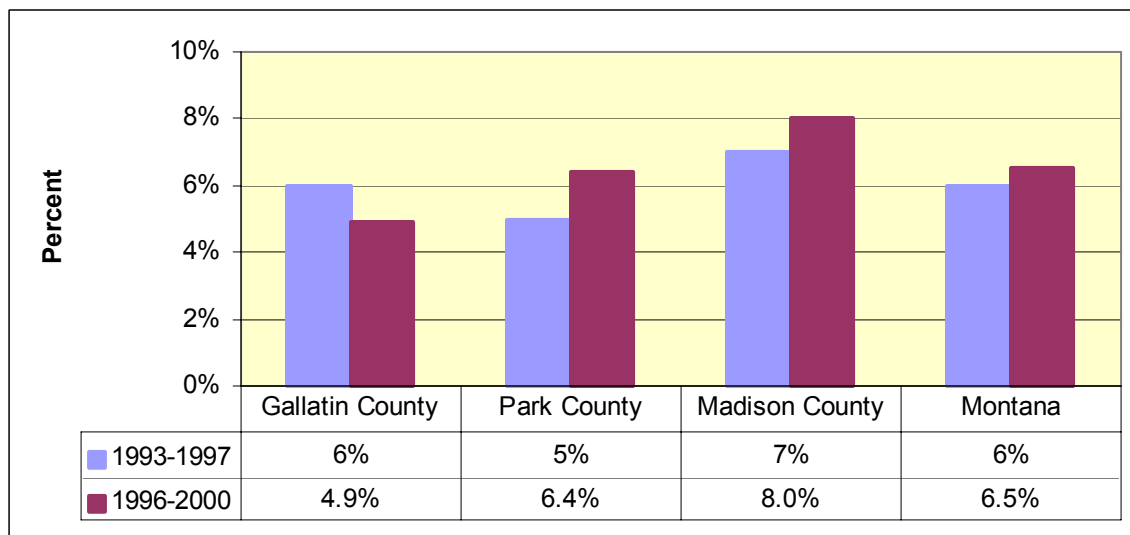


Source: DPHHS, *Trends in Montana Teen Pregnancies and Their Outcomes 1981-2000*, November 2002

Note: The teen rate is the number of pregnancies to females under 20 years of age per 1000 females ages 15-19.

Births: In Gallatin County, the average number of low birth weight infants decreased from 1993-1997 (6%) to 1996-2000 (4.9%), whereas this trend showed increases for the adjacent counties and the state. The percentage of births out of wedlock indicates a slight increase since 1990 (11.7%) to 2000 (16.1%).

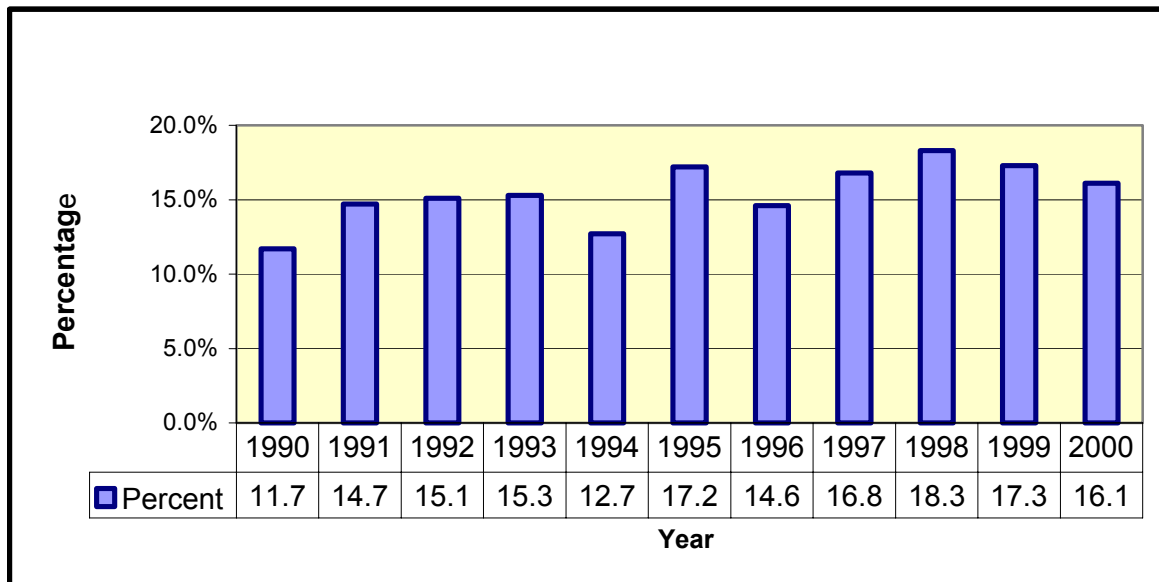
Percent Low Birth Weight Infants, 1993-2000



Source: County Health Profile (1998 & 2002), DPHHS

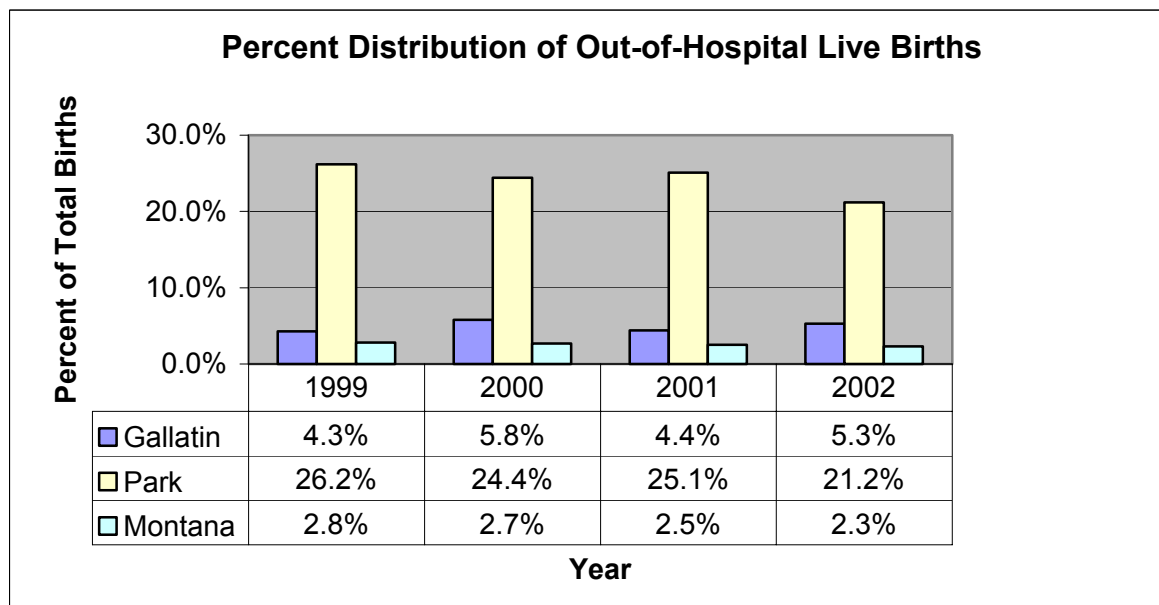
Note: Percent of births for which the weight of the newborn was less than 2500 grams (5lbs 8oz).

Percent of Live Births Out of Wedlock in Gallatin County, 1990-2000



Source: Montana Vital Statistics, 2000; Montana County Statistical Report, Census and Economic Information Center

Percent Distribution of Out-of-Hospital Live Births

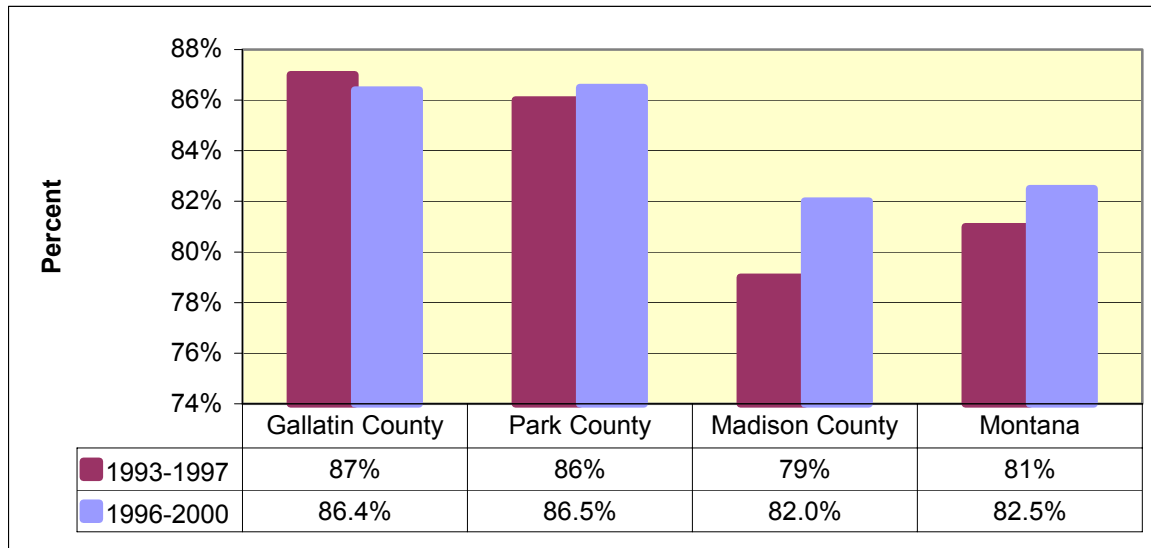


Source: Office of Vital Statistics, DPHHS

Note: Madison County experienced 100% of live births out-of-hospital for the above year range, although the number of births was minimal compared to both Park and Gallatin counties.

Prenatal Care: Gallatin and Park counties have slightly higher percentages of mothers seeking prenatal care than Madison County and the state. The percentage of women receiving adequate care in Gallatin County was higher than adjacent counties and the state.

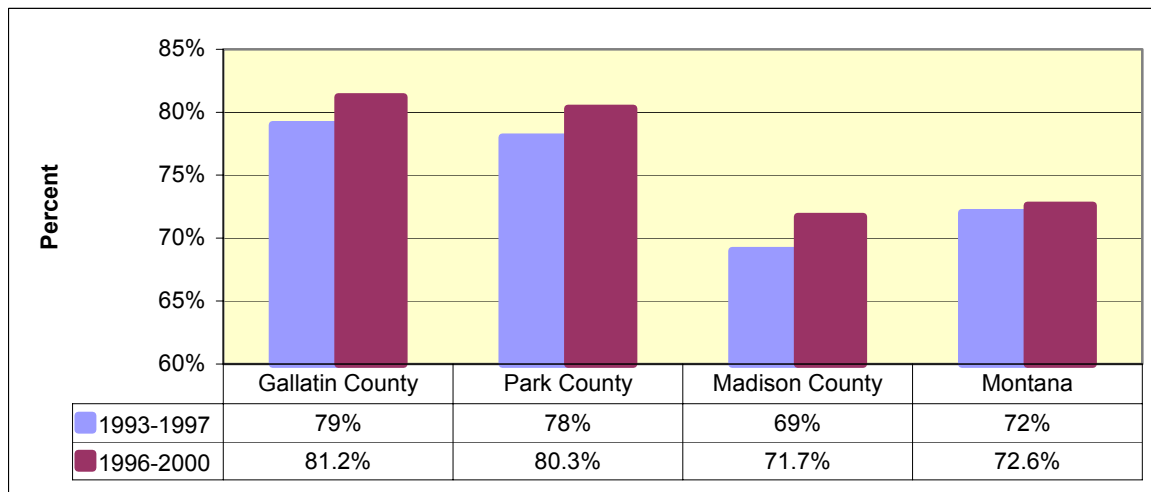
Percent Prenatal Care in 1st Trimester, 1993-2000



Source: County Health Profile (1998 & 2000), DPHHS

Note: Percentage of women who began receiving prenatal care during the 1st trimester of pregnancy.

Prenatal Care Adequacy, 1993-2000

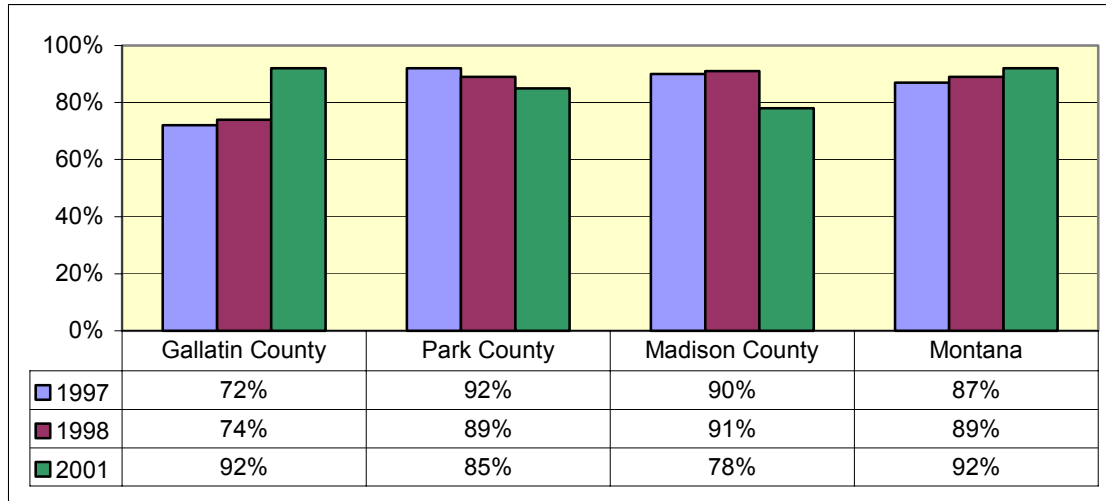


Source: County Health Profile (1998 & 2002), DPHHS

Note: Percentage of women receiving adequate (i.e., early and continuous) prenatal care.

Immunizations: In Gallatin County, the percentage of 2-year olds fully immunized has increased from 72% in 1997 to 92% in 2001, equaling the state percentage. For adjacent counties, these percentages dropped.

Percent of 2 year olds Fully Immunized



Source: County Health Profile (1998, 1999 & 2002), DPHHS

Note: A sample proportion of children from 24 - 35 months of age who have a vaccination history file with a vaccine provider indicating their immunization status as up to date.

Communicable Diseases: Just as with the state, Chlamydia is by far the most frequently reported communicable disease in Gallatin County, and has seen a significant increase in the number of cases within the last two years (inching closer to number of cases in 1989-1992).

Sexually-Transmitted Diseases (STDs) in Gallatin County, 1993-2003

Disease	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Chlamydia	125	101	71	70	66	93	89	71	105	153	161
HIV/AIDS	5	0	0	4	1	4	3	1	1	8	1
Gonorrhea	0	1	1	2	2	3	2	7	4	4	4
Syphilis	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

Source: Gallatin City-County Health Dept.; Montana Vital Statistics Tables, DPHHS, Vital Statistics Bureau

Reportable Communicable Diseases 1989-2003, Gallatin County

<i>Disease</i>	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
AIDS	1		3		5			4	1	4	3	1	1	5	1
Anthrax															
Amebiasis	1	1									1				
Botulism						1									
Brucellosis															
Campylobacter enteritis	10	7	3	5	5	7	15	21	22	9	13	10	13	10	37
Chickenpox	10	16	5			5									
Chancroid															
Chlamydia	203	197	216	155	125	101	71	70	66	93	89	71	105	153	161
Cholera															
Colorado Tick Fever	1										1				
Cryptosporidiosis									1			1	5	1	6
Cytomegaloviral illness	1	3		2											
Diarrheal disease outbreak															
Diphtheria															
E. Coli-pathogenic			1	2	6	4	1	2	6	6	6	3	2	3	3
Encephalitis			1	2											
Gastroenteritis epidemic															
Giardiasis	20	13	10	17	25	17	24	13	35	11	18	28	28	17	18
Gonorrhea	9	11	3	3		1	1	2	2	3	2	7	4	4	4
Granuloma Inguinale															
Hib influenza B invasive	1	2		1	3						2				
Hansen's disease (leprosy)															
Hantavirus (HPS)													1		
Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome										1					
Hepatitis A	5	3	1	3	1		1	3	2				2		2
Hepatitis B(acute)															1
Hepatitis B(chronic)	3	2	2	1	4		2	1	1		2	2	3	4	6
Hepatitis C(acute)															
Hepatitis C(chronic)	1		3	1			2	2	1		39	40	20	27	31
Hepatitis(non A,B,C)													1		
HIV														3	2
Influenza													144	174	768
Kawasaki disease															
Legionellosis	1	2													
Listeriosis															

continued on next page

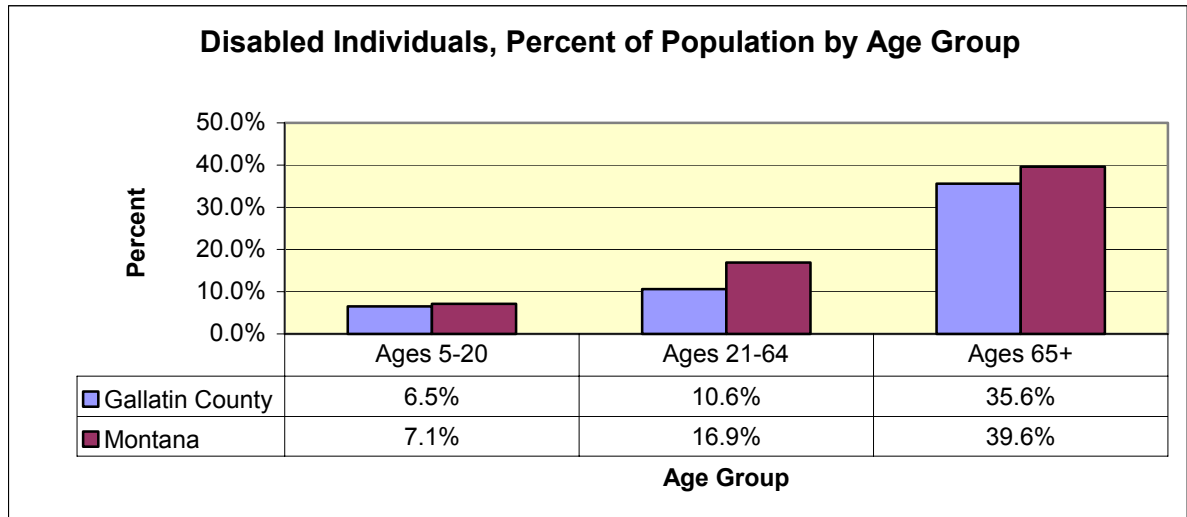
Continued

<i>Disease</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>
Lyme disease															
Lymphogranuloma Venereum															
Malaria	1	1					1		1	1	1				
Measles (rubeola)															
Meningitis(bacterial)	2	3	3	9	1	9	1	1			4	9	2	7	
Meningitis(viral)															15
Mumps	4														
Ornithosis (Psittacosis)															
Pertussis (whooping cough)	3		1	2					1	1		5			
Plague															
Poliomyelitis															
Q-fever															
Rabies or suspected exposure															
Rabies in animals											2	2	2	1	
Reye's Syndrome															
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever											1				1
Rubella (including congenital)		11	11												
Salmonellosis	5	10	7	5	8	3	4	4	6	10	3	10	10	6	9
Shigellosis		1	1		20				2						
Streptococcus pneumoniae															1
Syphilis		1		1					1		1				
Tetanus									1						
Trichinosis															
Tuberculosis					1			1	1				1	1	
Tularemia											1				
Typhoid Fever									1						
West Nile Virus(animal)															2
West Nile Virus (human)															1
Yellow Fever															
Yersiniosis														1	

Source: Gallatin City-County Health Department

Disability: This indicator shows the number of individuals within the population that may need additional support in their daily functioning as well as a need for related health services. Percentages of disabled individuals are slightly less in Gallatin County compared to the state. Over 10% of the working-age population (21-64) are classified as disabled.

Disability by Age Group, 1999

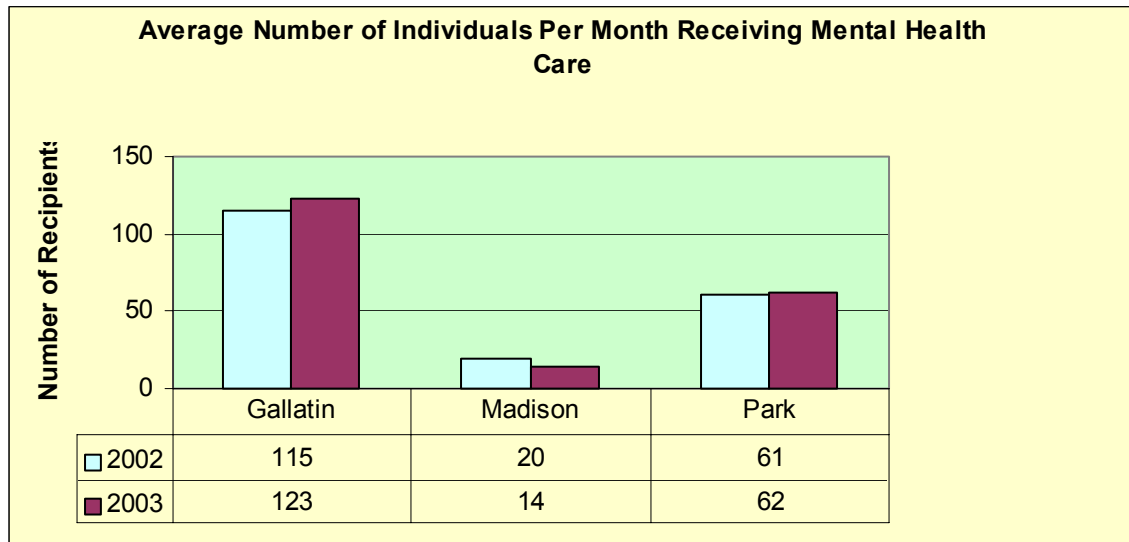


Source: Census and Economic Information Center; 2000 U.S. Census

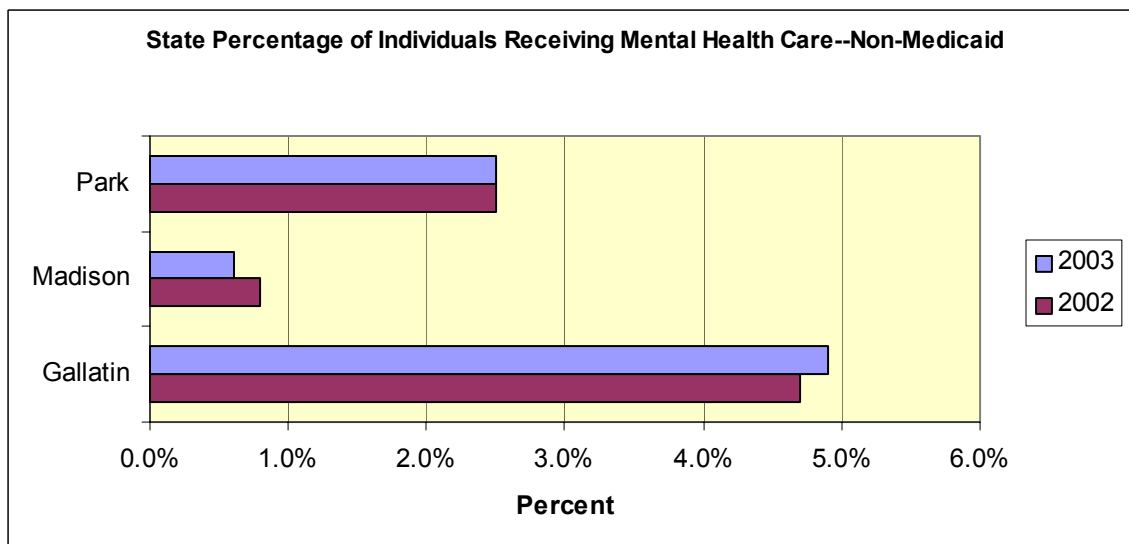
Note: This measure indicated disability of the civilian, non-institutionalized population 21 years and older. People 5 years old and over are considered to have a disability if they have one or more of the following: (a) blindness, deafness, or a severe vision or hearing impairment; (b) a substantial limitation in the ability to perform basic physical activities, such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying; (c) difficulty learning, remembering, or concentrating; or (d) difficulty dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

Mental Health: Recent data show a slight increase, from 2002 to 2003, in the number of Medicaid and non-Medicaid individuals receiving mental health care within Gallatin County. These numbers are significantly greater than both Madison and Park counties. The number of crisis response calls to the Gallatin Mental Health Center peaked in 2001 and have decreased to about 400 in the following two years.

Mental Health (Non-Medicaid), 2002-2003

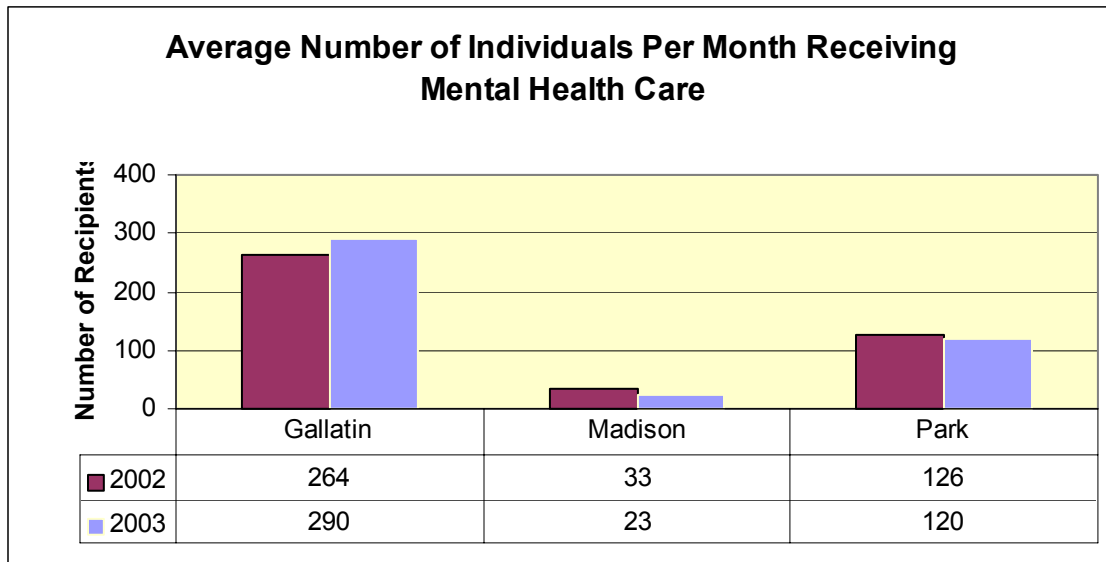


Source: MT Statistical Bulletin, DPHHS

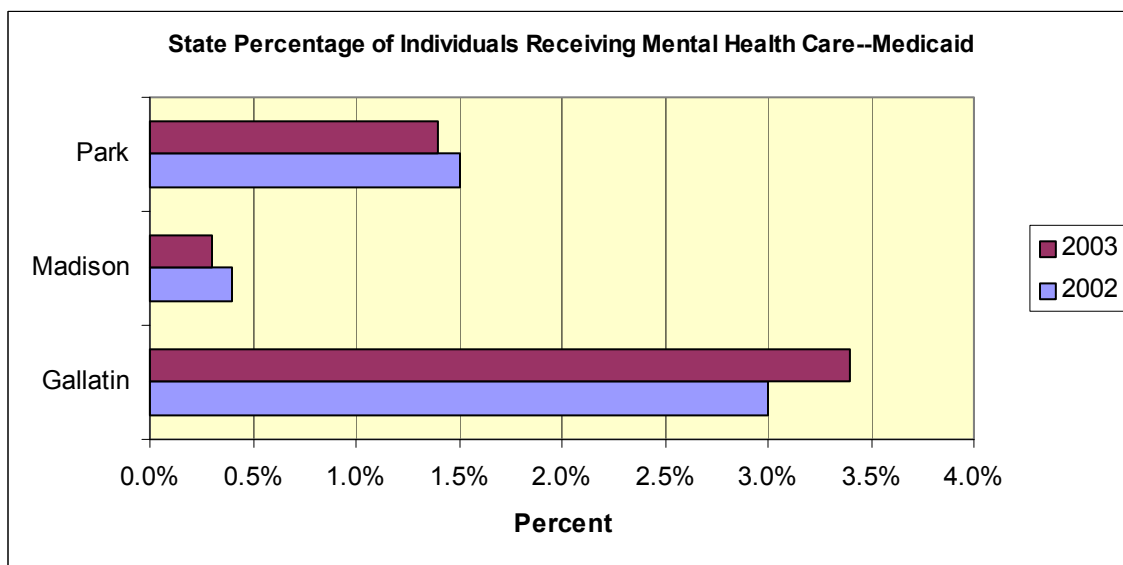


Note: Calculations based on County and State totals for each year

Mental Health (Medicaid), 2002-2003

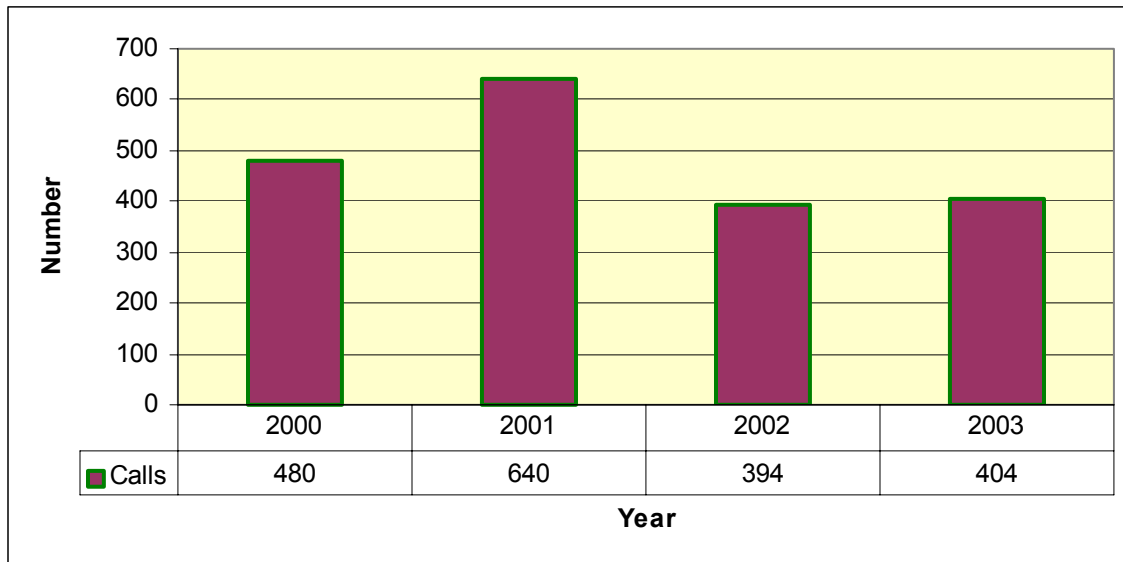


Source: MT Statistical Bulletin, DPHHS



Note: Calculations based on County and State totals for each year

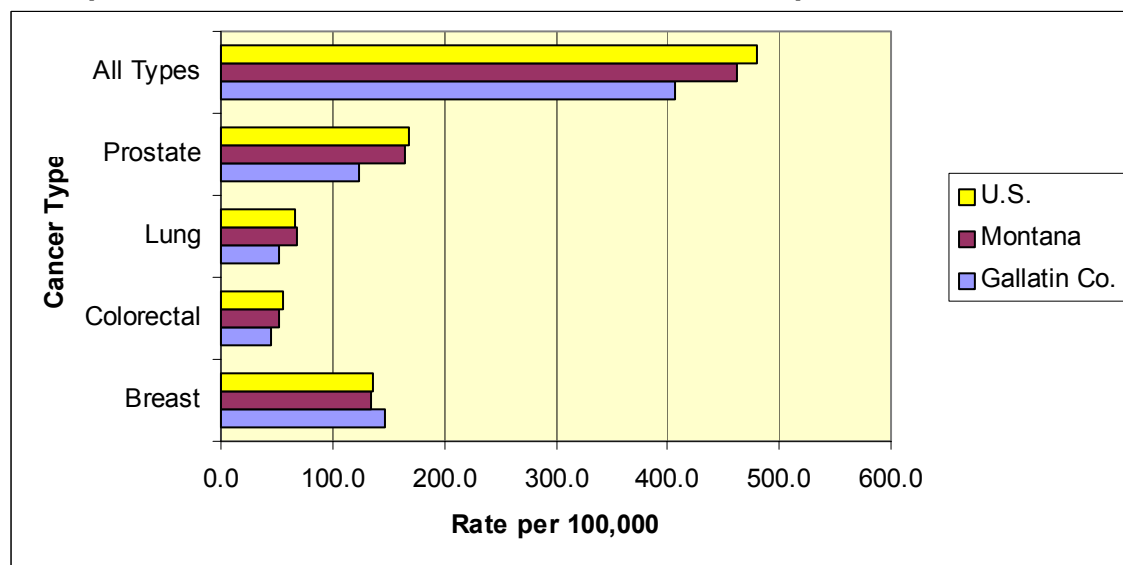
Gallatin Mental Health Center Crisis Response Calls, Gallatin County



Source: Gallatin Mental Health Center

Cancer: Overall, Gallatin County has lower cancer incidence rates than adjacent counties, the state, and nation. However, breast cancer rates are higher among Gallatin County residents (147 per 100,00) than both the state (134 per 100,000) and the nation (137 per 100,000).

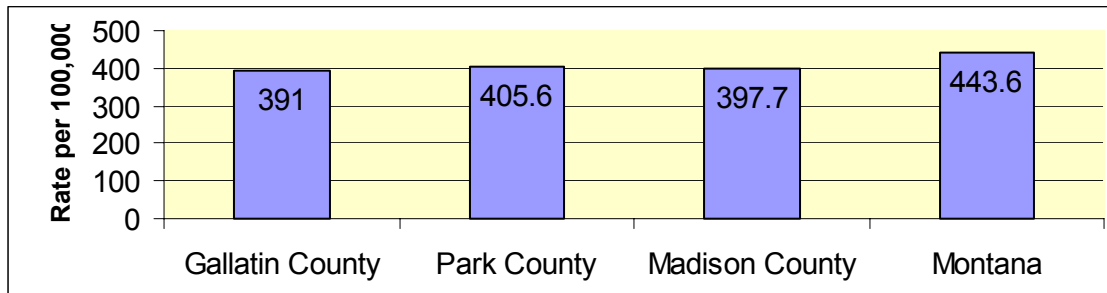
Site-Specific Cancer Incidence Rates Per 100,000 Population, 1996-2000



Source: Cancer in Montana 1996-2000, Montana Central Tumor Registry

Note: Cancer incidence rates are age-adjusted for comparison. The time period for for U.S. cancer incidence rates is 1995-2000.

Cancer Incidence Rate Diagnosis During 1996-2000



Source: County Health Profile (September 2002), DPHHS

Comment: This incidence is age-adjusted to the U.S. 2000 standard-million population; previous editions have used the U.S. 1970 standard-million population. Therefore, *the cancer incidence rates cannot be compared to the rates in previous editions.*

Death Rates: Heart Disease, Cancer, and Cerebrovascular Disease have remained the 3 leading causes of death from 1992 to 2002 for the county, state and nation alike. Yet, these rates remain significantly lower in Gallatin County compared to both the state and nation rates. These rates illustrate the immense loss that occurs from chronic diseases. However, such findings do not minimize the other types of death rates found in Gallatin County:

Leading Causes of Death, 1992

Cause of Death	Rate		
	Gallatin	Montana	U.S.
Heart Disease	103.7	231.2	281.4
Cancer	116.7	207.6	204.1
Cerebrovascular D.	44.4	60.8	56.4
COPD	37.0	56.2	36.0
Accidents	33.3	48.4	34.0
Pneumonia/Influenza	24.1	32.5	29.7
Diabetes	11.1	19.9	19.6
Suicide	13.0	18.3	12.0
Atherosclerosis	18.5	10.0	*
Chronic Liver D.	0.0	9.1	*

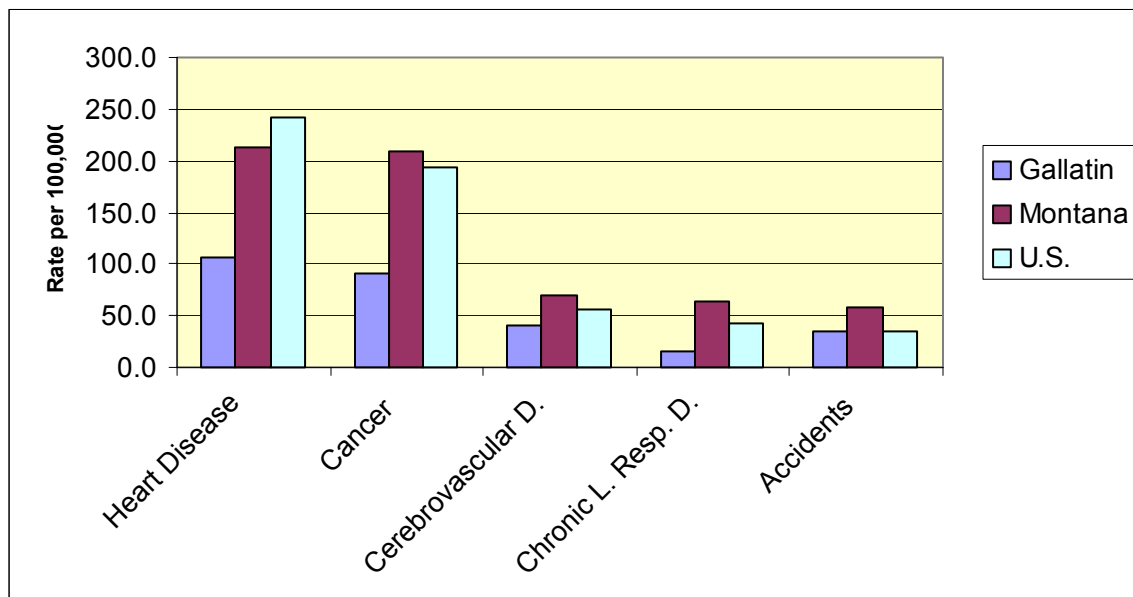
Leading Causes of Death, 2002

Cause of Death	Rate		
	Gallatin	Montana	U.S.
Heart Disease	106.7	212.3	241.3
Cancer	91.3	209.0	193.8
Cerebrovascular D.	40.7	70.2	56.5
Chronic L. Resp. D.	15.4	63.0	43.5
Accidents	35.1	57.5	35.5
Alzheimer's Disease	23.9	31.2	20.4
Pneumonia/Influenza	21.1	27.9	22.9
Diabetes	11.2	23.2	25.4
Suicide	15.4	20.0	*
Chronic Liver D.	4.2	13.6	*

Source: 1992 and 2002 Montana Vital Statistics; National Center for Health Statistics

Note: Death rates are shown per 100,000 estimated population. Asterick (*) denotes category did not make the top ten rank.

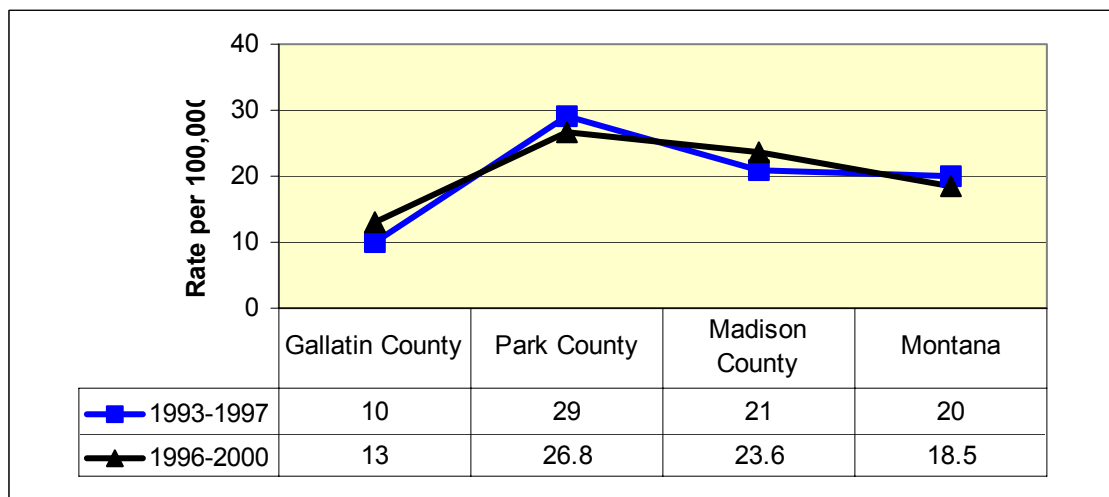
2002 Top Five Leading Causes of Death



Source: 2002 Montana Vital Statistics; National Center for Health Statistics

Suicide: Montana ranks 2nd in the nation for deaths by suicide. Even while Gallatin County rates are fewer than the state and national rates, a five-year average trend indicates an increase of deaths by suicide within the county. More disturbing is the fact that Park and Madison counties experience higher averages than the state average.

Suicide Rate Per 100,000 Population



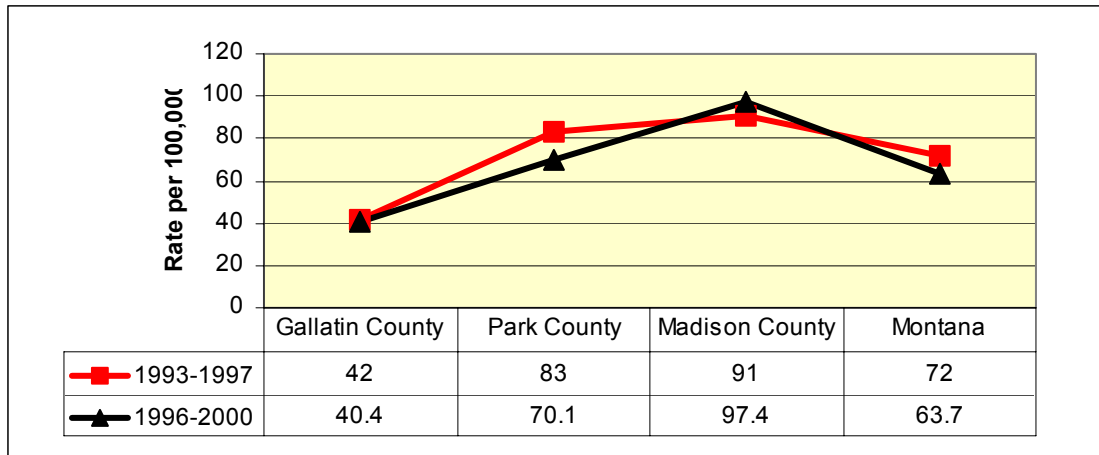
Source: County Health Profile (1998 and 2002), DPHHS

Comment: year range data averaged and based on data from Vital Statistics Bureau.

Respective National rates for 1990 & 2000 are 11.8 and 10.4--National Center for Health Statistics

Traumatic Injury: Gallatin County has fared better than both the adjacent counties and the state when it comes to death by traumatic injury. Rates in Gallatin County are significantly less in comparison, and show a slight decrease between 1993 and 2000.

Traumatic Injury Death Rate Per 100,000 Population

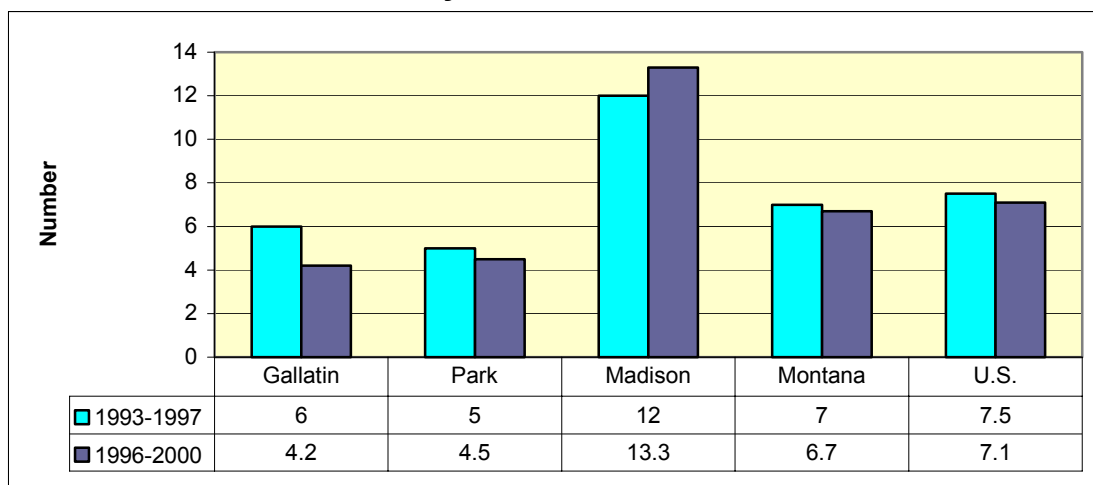


Source: County Health Profile (1998 and 2002), DPHHS

Comment: year range data averaged and based on data from Vital Statistics Bureau.

Infant Mortality: Rates have decreased over time on the national, state and local level, with Gallatin County showing lower rates than both the state and nation. On the other hand, Madison County has significantly higher rates of infant mortality and demonstrated a slight increase between 1993 and 2000.

Infant Mortality Rates Per 1,000 Live Births

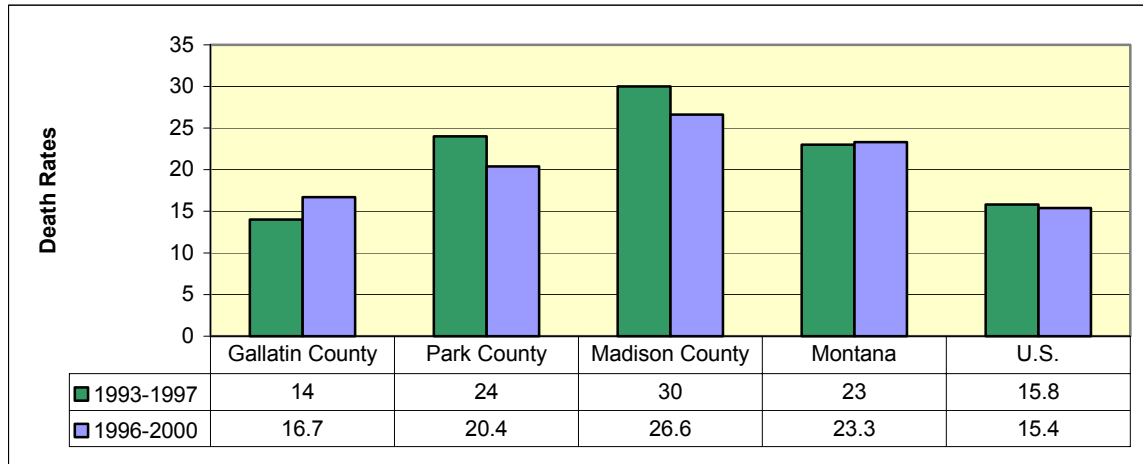


Source: County Health Profile (1998 & 2002), DPHHS; National Center for Health Statistics

Comment: Rate of infant (from birth to 364 days old) deaths per 1,000 live births during the five-year period data are from DPHHS' s Vital Statistics Bureau.

Motor Vehicle Crashes: Rates of motor vehicle crashes for the state as well as Park and Madison counties are significantly higher than those of the nation. Interestingly, Gallatin County average rates in 1993-1997 were lower than national rates, but increased in 1996-2000 to higher than the national rates.

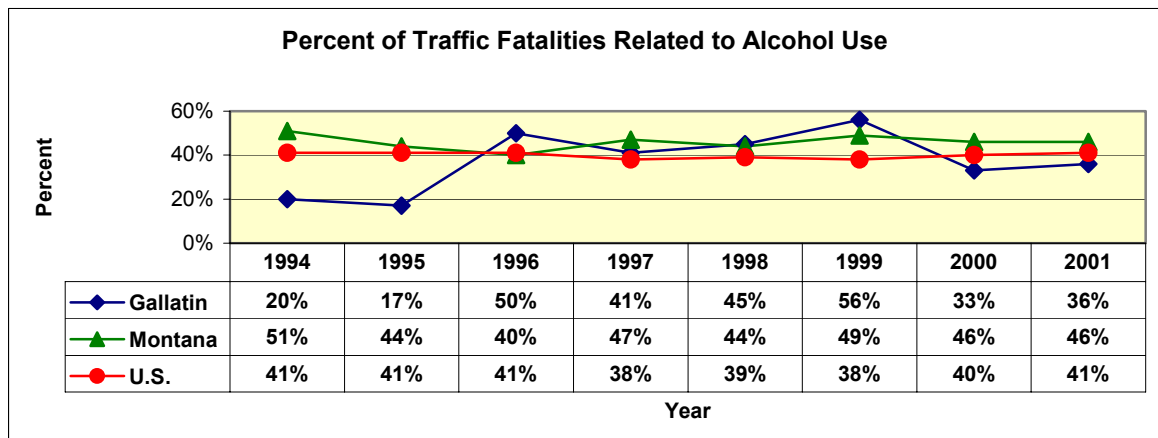
Motor Vehicle Crash Death Rates Per 100,000 Population



Source: County Health Profile (1998 & 2002), DPHHS; National Center for Statistics & Analysis
Comment: Five-year averages for counties and state based on data from the Vital Statistics Bureau from the Vital Statistics Bureau; averages for U.S. are calculated from yearly rates.

Alcohol-Related Traffic Fatalities: From 1994 to 2001, state percentages have been consistently higher than the nation's. Yet, while Gallatin County's percentages have fluctuated, they have for the most part remained lower than the state's percentages.

Alcohol-Related Traffic Fatalities



Source: MT DPHHS, MT Dept. of Transportation, Traffic Safety Bureau; National Center for Statistics & Analysis

Public Safety

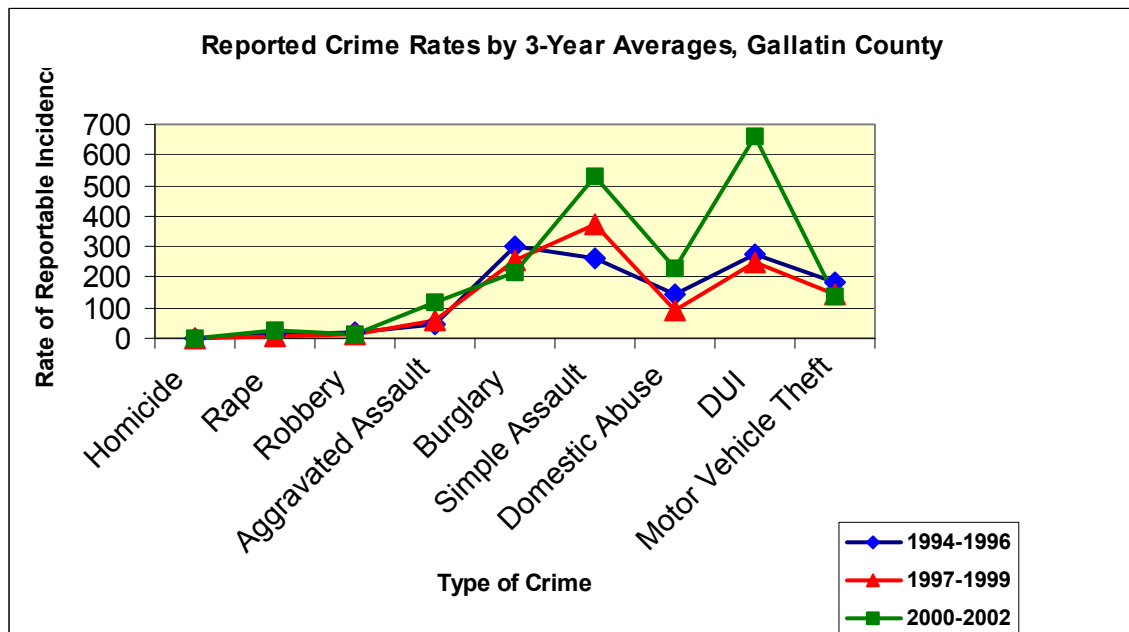
Crime Rates: Robbery, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and larceny rates have decreased since 1994 while homicide rates remain low. Yet, Gallatin County has experienced significant increases in the rates of rape, aggravated and simple assault, domestic abuse and DUIs.

Type of Crime	Crime Rate, 3-Year Averages		
	1994-1996	1997-1999	2000-2002
Homicide	<1	1	1
Rape	10	9	24
Robbery	17	10	10
Aggravated Assault	48	62	116
Burglary	304	254	216
Simple Assault	259	370	529
Domestic Abuse	141	93	230
DUI	277	251	664
Motor Vehicle Theft	183	144	135
Larceny	2,554	2,146	2,003

Source: Montana Board of Crime Control

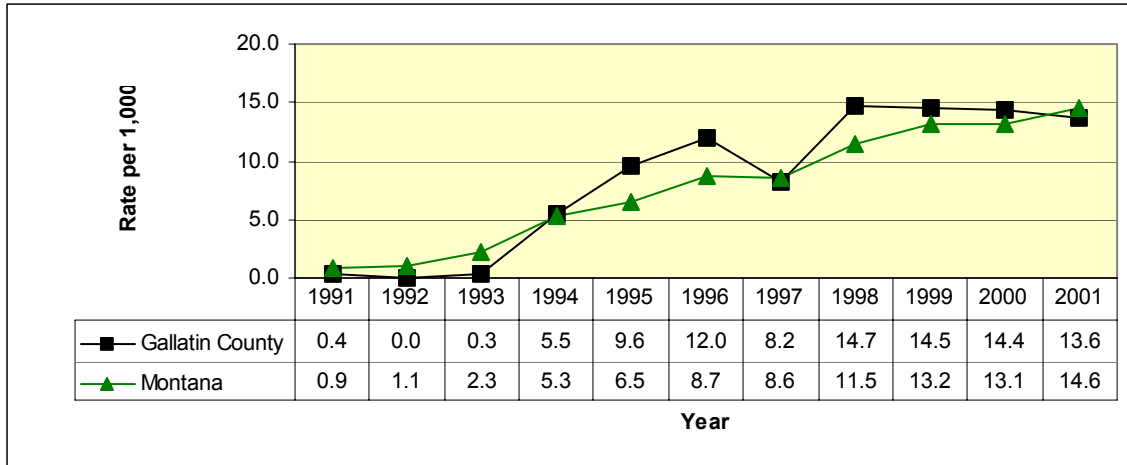
Note: 3-Year average rates calculated from existing annual data

**1997-1998 DUI data is incomplete and therefore reflects lower than actual rates.



Juvenile Drug-related Arrest Rate: Both Gallatin County and the state have seen a steady rise in the number of youth arrests related to drug charges from 1991 to 2001.

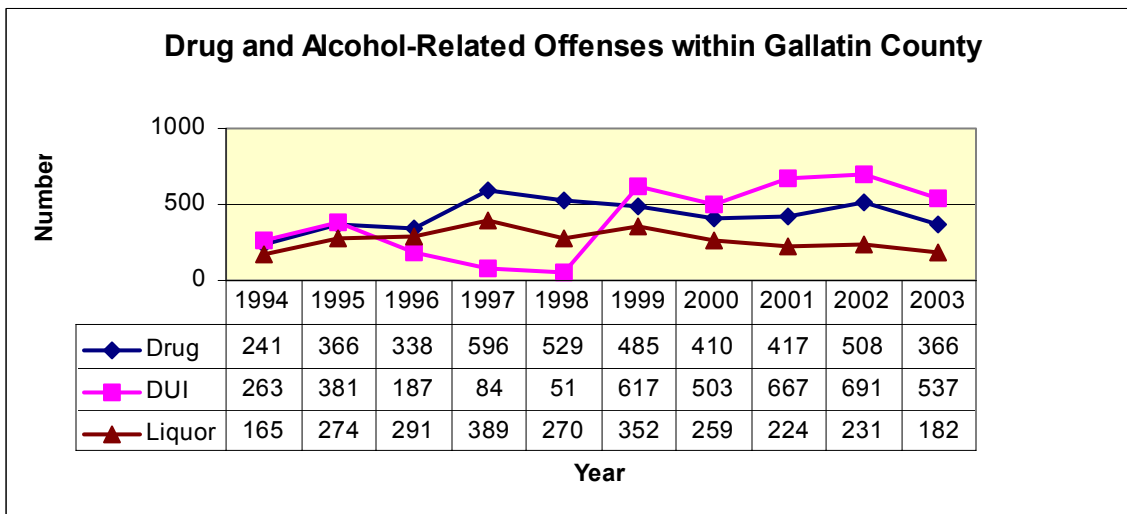
Juvenile Drug-Related Arrest Rate Per 1,000



Source: MT DPHHS; Dept. of Justice, Crime Control Division

Note: Cases are reported as the juvenile (age 10-17) arrest rate for drug law violations per 1,000.

Drug and Alcohol-related Offenses: While the number of drug, liquor, and DUI offenses has fluctuated from 1994 to 2003, overall, these numbers have increased within the ten year range.



Source: MT Board of Crime Control

Note: Drug violations include paraphernalia charges, possession, distribution, sale & manufacture of dangerous drugs, and possession of drug precursors; Liquor law violations are mostly Minor in Possession charges;

**1997-1998 DUI data is incomplete and therefore reflects lower than actual rates.

Data Resources

Alcohol Reporting System

Gallatin County Alcohol & Drug Prevention Services, DPHHS
502 S. 19th, Suite 302
Bozeman, MT 59718

Cancer in Montana 1996-2000

Montana Central Tumor Registry
MT Department of Health & Human Services
Health Policy & Services Division
P O Box 202952
Helena, MT 59620-2952

Child & Family Services Program Assessment, 2002

MT Department of Health & Human Services
220 W. Lamme
Bozeman, MT 59715

County Health Profile, 1998 & 2002

MT Department of Health & Human Services
Health Policy & Services Division
P O Box 202952
Helena, MT 59620-2952

Drug & Alcohol Prevention Reporting System

MT Department of Health & Human Services
Addictive & Mental Disorders Division
http://oraweb.hhs.state.mt.us:9999/prev_index.htm

Gallatin County Montana: An Economic Profile 2002

Gallatin Development Corporation
222 East Main, Suite 102
Bozeman, MT 59715

Gallatin County Needs Assessment, 2004

Gallatin Development Corporation
222 East Main, Suite 102
Bozeman, MT 59715

Gallatin County Schools

Office of Public Instruction
<http://www.opi.state.mt.us/measurement/Index.html>

Gallatin Mental Health Center
301 N. Willson
Bozeman, MT 59715

Gallatin Valley Food Bank
602 Bond
Bozeman, MT 59715

Historical Crime Data
MT Board of Crime Control
<http://www.mbcc.state.mt.us/sac/index.shtml>

Human Resource Development Center (HRDC)
32 South Tracy
Bozeman, MT 59715

Montana County Statistical Report
MT Department of Health & Human Services
Office of Vital Statistics
P.O. Box 4210
Helena, MT 59604

Montana Crash Data
MT Department of Transportation
<http://www.mdt.state.mt.us/trafsafety/>

National Center for Health Statistics
<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/>

National Center for Statistics and Analysis
<http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/departments/nrd-30/ncsa/>

Trends in Montana Teen Pregnancies and Their Outcomes, 1981-2000
MT Department of Health & Human Services
Health Policy & Services Division
P O Box 202952
Helena, MT 59620-2952

Understanding Our Market
Bozeman Deaconess Health Services
915 Highland Blvd.
Bozeman, MT 59715

U.S. Census 2000
Census & Economic Information Center
<http://www.census.gov/>

